

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1920

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VOL. XII, NO. 254

VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE BY LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT

Amendment Ratified by Large Majority—Action Taken Before Time Set by Governor, Who Questions Its Legality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Connecticut Legislature yesterday ratified the woman's suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution by a vote in the House of 216 to 11, the Senate unanimously concurring.

Before this action was taken, Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb appeared before the joint meeting of the House and Senate and issued a personal summons for another special session of the General Assembly to convene on Tuesday, September 21, to consider ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment. Leaders in the House and Senate were holding out for immediate consideration of the amendment.

In explanation, Governor Holcomb said: "Since I issued the proclamation convening this special session a new condition has been created which amounts to what I believe and find to be a very serious special emergency. I doubt my authority to add to the purpose which this session was convened to act upon. It is important that there should be no question as to your legal power to act. I have therefore concluded to issue another proclamation."

Following the joint meeting the Senate met in its own chamber. A motion to adjourn sine die was withdrawn. The Senate then took a short recess, during which the suffrage leaders agreed that the Assembly should ignore the Governor's proposal and go ahead with ratification of the amendment.

Senator Brooks, who had opposed woman's suffrage, declared that the resolution was not legally before the Legislature. He said he would vote for it because he would vote for a similar resolution a week hence when Governor Holcomb sends in a copy of the certified amendment, which he had received from Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State.

J. Henry Roraback, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who has all along opposed woman's suffrage, was an interested spectator when the session of the House started, and listened attentively while the roll was being called, during which he occupied the seat of a member.

Suffragists Gratified

Connecticut Gives Them a State to Spare on Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The news that Connecticut had ratified the Nineteenth Amendment was received here with great satisfaction yesterday. While suffrage supporters had been reassured by the Secretary of State that the proclamation issued by him after the notification of the action of the Tennessee Legislature by the Governor of that state would stand, there were so many vagaries in connection with the action of the Tennessee Legislature's special session, and so many points have been seized upon as affording a pretext for litigation, that it is considered exceedingly fortunate to have a state to spare if the case is brought up in the Supreme Court.

Suffragists who have been chagrined at the influential efforts of Frank B. Brandegee, Senator from Connecticut, in preventing that state from acting favorably on the suffrage amendment, point out that it was his word, after all, that brought about ratification.

"When he said 'No,' Connecticut refused to ratify; when he said 'Ratify,' it was done," commented one of the active workers who had campaigned in Connecticut. Others are disposed to accept the fact and be grateful, not questioning Senator Brandegee's former opposition, in view of the later debt the women owe him. Incidentally, this action may save Senator Brandegee in Connecticut, for the women were threatening to defeat him for reelection.

With the favorable vote in Connecticut, which may be followed by similar action in Maryland, it is believed that there will be no further efforts to question the validity of the amendment or to interfere with the right of American women to vote.

The Virginia Democratic Committee has provided for a temporary status for women voters and has called a state convention to be held the fourth Thursday in April, when women will be admitted to the party on the same basis as men.

Action Called Unnecessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"I am glad for the women of Connecticut and for the men who have stood by them so nobly that Connecticut has at last ratified the suffrage amendment," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to this news office yesterday.

Other suffragists said that whereas Connecticut's action would make Connecticut women happier, it was unnecessary, as Tennessee's action was legal and the amendment had been already duly ratified.

ADMISSION OF ALL INTO LEAGUE ASKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday)—The International Council of Women adopted on Monday by an overwhelming vote, a resolution that it was of the first importance for the settlement of political and economic questions, and for the establishment of international justice, that membership of the League of Nations should as rapidly as possible be extended to include all fully self-governing states.

This vote is of special interest in view of the decision of the German National Council to absent itself from the meeting, giving as reason that, until Germany was recognized by the other nations by being admitted into the League, it could not take part in the meetings of the International Council.

WHITE PAPER AS A REPLY TO MINERS

British Government Publishes Report Showing Miners' Demand for Reduction in Coal Price Rests on False Figures

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—No external developments have yet taken place in the coal dispute since the deadlock arose, though there is reason to believe that much is being done in an informal way. G. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and a member of the committee which is seeing to the proper presentation of the miners' case, was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today and expressed his sense of the gravity of the situation. He has as yet seen no sign of any important development to prevent the miners' decision from taking effect, and, if it does, Mr. Cramp stated that the railwaymen will be automatically affected on account of the interdependence of the miners' and railwaymen's occupations.

Mr. Cramp has not come into contact, he informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with those moderating influences which are supposed to be operating behind the scenes toward the breaking down of the existing impasse, but a sub-committee of the "Triple Alliance" of miners, railwaymen's and transport workers' unions, meets today to discuss the situation.

Possible Intervention
Nobody has been asked to intervene in the dispute, but on the prospect of the Triple Alliance doing so, Mr. Cramp stated that, if the government were to issue an invitation on the ground that the railwaymen's and transport workers' interests were concerned in the threatened strike of the miners, the Triple Alliance could not, and would not, refuse to confer with the government in the interests of peace.

Meanwhile, although there is no sign that Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, will depart from his attitude that the miners' claim is one and indivisible, the miners' contention that there will be 66 millions surplus profit available for treasury purposes on the year's working of the mines has been severely shaken by the publication on the eve of the meetings of the Triple Alliance sub-committee today, and of the miners' executive on Wednesday of a White Paper showing the details of production, costs, and profits in the mining industry for the quarterly period ending June.

Miners' Arguments Refuted

The miners base their claim to have the price of coal reduced by 14s. 2d. per ton on the supposed existence of the 66,000,000 million surplus, but, according to the White Paper, containing the figures of the Mines Department of the Board of Trade, the surplus for three months' working was no more than £275,000, when the allowance is made on the credit balance of £7,908,000 for depreciation, interest on loan capital, adjustments and profits guaranteed to owners under the Finance Acts.

Even allowing for the fact that the price of coal was only raised on May 12, it is estimated that £30,000,000 will be the limit of the surplus in one year, a sum which would be nearly wiped out merely by granting the wage increase now demanded by the miners, without touching the price of coal.

According to the government statement, 58,000,000 tons of coal were raised in three months, giving 52,000,000 tons for disposal commercially. The total cost of this coal was practically £87,750,000 or 33s. per ton approximately.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,178,000, the tonnage raised per person employed was 49.33 tons and the earnings per person, approximately £56. The cabinet met today under the Premier's chairmanship to hear the steps already taken by the government to bring about a settlement, and the future policy in the event of a strike. There is no present intention, it is understood, of summoning Parliament specially early in consequence of the situation, as it is felt that no step toward peace could be initiated by the House of Commons.

PLEA FOR GENERAL AMNESTY REFUSED

Attorney-General Says That Would Require Proclamation by President—Cases Will Still Be Considered Individually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In answer to an appeal for general amnesty for all political prisoners, made yesterday by a committee representing Labor, the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, said that the government would continue to consider individual cases, but that he would not consider general amnesty for prisoners of the class under consideration.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Meyer London, former Congressman and attorney for the United Hebrew Trades of New York, presented Labor's demand.

After outlining the loyal war record of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers told of the unanimous adoption by the federation at its Montreal convention of the amnesty resolution. He called attention to the fact that it was the very same international unions that gave their aid to the successful prosecution of the war, evoking from Mr. Palmer the declaration, "You don't need to defend the loyalty of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers."

Effect on People
"Nothing will help more to tranquilize the people of the United States," said Mr. Gompers, "than the firm conviction that their rights are safeguarded."

Mr. London pointed out that there were sufficient precedents for the granting of amnesty by the government, reminding Mr. Palmer that it was done following the Civil War. "You propose a general amnesty," Mr. Palmer said. "Now I ask how you interpret that. Is it by a general proclamation, and, if so, how will you differentiate the so-called political prisoners?"

"My judgment is that it would require a proclamation by the President dealing with every individual case. That, I suggest, is exactly what we are now doing."

"I recognize some of the war legislation to which you object as being necessary only under the exigency of war. I have advocated repeal of the Espionage Act and I have seen to it that no prosecutions under its provisions have been instituted since the armistice."

Socialist Party Plea

Later in the day a committee representing the Socialist Party presented an appeal to the Attorney-General, of which the following was a part:

"On the fourteenth day of last May the Socialist Party presented a memorial in behalf of all federal prisoners convicted on the basis of political utterances or Labor union activities during the war. Since then only one such prisoner, Kate Richards O'Hare, has been pardoned by the President upon your recommendation. The Socialist Party takes this occasion to register a solemn public protest against the continued detention of this class of prisoners and to demand for them an immediate and general amnesty and full pardon."

"The governments of all countries of Europe engaged in the late war have recognized that a general amnesty of so-called war offenders is one of the most essential measures for the restoration of peace, sanity, and normal social relations, and have accordingly promulgated sweeping amnesty decrees. The United States is alone among the civilized nations of the world to continue a domestic war policy in times of peace."

"The men and women convicted of offenses under war time statutes are not criminals except in a very technical and unnatural sense. They were opposed to the war and the government war policies, and in the light of the tragic consequences of the war for the whole world, the people of this country begin to feel increasingly that the opposition was legitimate and well grounded, as it was honest and courageous."

The Case of Mr. Debs

"While the Socialist Party urges a general amnesty for all political prisoners without exception, we take the liberty of again calling your special attention to the case of Eugene V. Debs as the most striking illustration of the enormity of the situation. Mr. Debs was convicted for making a Socialist speech. No sane person considers him a criminal."

"The Socialist Party has chosen him as its candidate for President of the United States in the coming elections. It was within its rights as a political party to place his name before the free electorate of the country and to afford him an opportunity to appeal for the franchise of his fellow citizens and fellow workers on the platform and issues of the Socialist movement in opposition to the present Administration party as well as the Republican Party. As the date of the election is drawing nearer and the campaign is growing more active and important, the spectacle of a candidate for the highest office in the land imprisoned and suppressed by the official representatives of the dominant political party, outrages the sense of fair play and propriety and strikes at the very foundations of representative political institutions."

SPECULATIONS ON PREMIERS' REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The interviews of Aix-les-Bains are interpreted in France as having resulted in general accord. But this view is not universally accepted, and official optimism is somewhat discounted by a careful analysis of the joint declaration issued to the press.

There were four principal themes. If John Giotelli, the Italian Premier, hoped for the diplomatic aid of France in the Adriatic question, it will be seen that Alexander Millerand, Premier of France, remains neutral, advising direct negotiations with Yugoslavia. As to the Geneva conference, which Mr. Millerand has the intention of postponing, the manifesto leaves the problem unsolved. While the idea of strict application of the treaties is set forth, it would appear that Mr. Giotelli has not completely accepted the French contention respecting Geneva.

It is certainly expected that an economic accord will eventually result, but, again, no firm decisions are taken. Italy and France agree to differ on the Russian question, and, indeed, Mr. Giotelli foreshadows the resumption of political, as well as commercial, relations with Moscow under pressure of the Italian Socialists.

It is better, therefore, not to lay stress on the agreement of the two premiers, but the enthusiasm of the French press, even if ill-founded, at least indicates the possibility of closer Franco-Italian friendship. The tone of the commentaries is certainly amicable, and, as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor indicated, that was all that could be expected for the moment. There is an amusing game of picking out those passages of the declaration which were inspired by Mr. Millerand. Thus the phrase about moderation of the victors is attributed to Mr. Giotelli, while Mr. Millerand is alleged to have added the phrase about royalty in execution on the part of the vanquished.

EGYPTIAN CLAIMS TO INDEPENDENCE

Wanted Party of Extremists Is Opposed to Agreement Made Between Viscount Milner and the Leader of the Nationalists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Nationalist mission led by Zaghlul Pasha, which recently returned to Egypt, is not to hold undisputed sway, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters. The informant stated that a movement is on foot in Egypt with the object of obtaining absolute independence and establishing a form of government on the same lines as that maintained in the past by Turkey. The principal members of this movement, who are using their influence from behind the scenes, and are not officially connected with the movement, are stated to be Omar Toussoun, Ismail Dahoud, Said Dahoud, and Mahomed Ali Ibrahim, four Sultanian princes.

Ismail Dahoud, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, had his rank of prince taken away in 1919 by the Sultan as a punishment for certain seditious actions, which were instituted, it was stated, with the object of deposing the present Sultan in favor of himself.

In Egypt there are at present only two parties of any great importance. One party is known as the Zaghlulists, and the other as the Wantanists. The former are upholders of the Milner-Zaghlul agreement, the latter is composed of the extremes of both Reactionaries and Democrats, who stand for nothing short of unrestricted independence of Egypt.

The informant stated that it was possible that the Wantanists may appeal to the religious instincts of the people. This is not feared to any great extent in official government circles, as the Zaghlulists have probably an equal religious influence with the populace. Failure in raising religious fervor would be in itself sufficient to condemn either party, as public opinion (which an Egyptian greatly fears) would hold that party utterly discredited.

The informant stated that under no consideration would unrestricted independence be granted to Egypt. For one reason, Egyptians are quite unable as yet to successfully defend themselves against aggression by another power, and in any case Great Britain would never surrender her control over the Suez Canal zone. No very grave importance is attached to the utterances of the Wantanist party, confidence being felt in official circles that the more moderate policy of the Zaghlulists will prevail, by which Egypt will establish self-government and retain the protection of Great Britain.

MASS MEETING FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—A mass meeting of women, the first ever held in Kentucky for political purposes, has been arranged for September 20 in this city. Two suffrage workers of national reputation have been invited to address the women in an effort to arouse them to their opportunity to exercise the right of suffrage.

MEDICAL LIBERTY LEAGUE IS DEFIED

Chicago School Superintendent Insists Upon Right to Exclude Children for Non-Compliance With the Health Board Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"We have always cooperated with the health department of the city of Chicago in medical inspection and vaccination of school children, because we have never had occasion to question their authority in such matters," said E. E. Cole, assistant superintendent of schools of the city of Chicago, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, answering statements of the American Medical Liberty League contained in an article published in this newspaper last week.

"Until we have some opinion to the effect that the health department has no authority in such matters, we will continue to follow out their recommendations," continued Mr. Cole. "Medical inspection is compulsory, but vaccination is not, except in case of epidemics or serious danger of contagion. We are not concerned in the controversy as to whether vaccination is beneficial or not."

Teachers Reassured
Consternation was caused among principals and teachers in the public schools last week by letters from the American Medical Liberty League asserting that medical inspection and vaccination were being enforced without legal authority, and threatening prosecution of any principal or teacher who excluded children for resistance. As a result, the following bulletin was issued by the superintendent of schools to all schools yesterday:

"The American Medical Liberty League has sent a communication to principals and teachers, calling attention to their contentions relative to medical inspection in the schools. We are informed by the law department that the health department is clothed with all necessary authority to carry forward the medical inspection in the schools, and it will be the policy of the Board of Education to follow directions from that department. Principals and teachers acting on such directions or directions thereon from this office, will be given full legal protection in such performance of their duties."

(Signed)
"SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS."

Rule Not Arbitrary
Inquiry by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor developed the fact that while medical inspection is quite thoroughly enforced in the public schools, with school doctors, school nurses, and field inspectors from the health department, private and parochial schools are exempted from such activities. It is said that the health department has met some opposition in such quarters, and has not pressed its regulations. Thus it develops that, if a child is persistently refused admittance to public schools because of opposition to medical inspection or vaccination, it must either not go to school at all, or must go to a private or parochial school.

Where a child is kept out of school for any considerable length of time for such reasons, according to board of education information, the parents may be prosecuted under the "Indifferent Parent" Act of the State of Illinois, and may thereby be compelled to send the child to a private school, or to the public school, submitting in the latter case, of course, to the regulations of the public school.

Exceptions Admitted
It was explained that, while the board has this power, it has so far never seen fit to take action. Medical

inspection reaches the public-school child in four ways—upon the opening of school in September; at regular periods thereafter; in times of so-called contagion, and upon the return to school of a child that has been absent because of illness. In the latter event, the child is not allowed to enter a class room until it has been inspected thoroughly by a so-called "school doctor," who, however, is actually a health department doctor. All of these activities are carried on by the health department at its own expense.

Vaccination, it was explained, is not compulsory except in times of alarm over a supposed contagious case. If such a case is discovered in a school or among people in the vicinity of a school district, all children and teachers in that school who have not been "successfully vaccinated" are required to be vaccinated, or else they are compelled to remain at home for a period of at least two weeks.

Action of this sort, it was claimed, is specifically authorized by a state Supreme Court decision. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed from another source that the decision cited had application only to a specific case, and that three or four decisions contrary to this one have been made by the Supreme Court in this State.

BOSTON COUNCIL'S
ACTION PROTESTED
Loyal Coalition Writes to Mayor Regarding Alleged Use of Public Funds for Appeal in Behalf of Lord Mayor of Cork

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Loyal Coalition has sent a protest to Andrew J. Peters, Mayor, and James Donovan, city clerk, against the action of the City Council in sending a cable message to Premier Lloyd George urging the release of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland. The protest asserts that it is unethical and unwarranted to use public funds in this way, and to attempt to cast an official hue on an action declared to be obviously that of misguided individuals. The coalition announces that it will oppose any further such use of city money.

The Coalition has sent the following cable message to Premier Lloyd George: "The names of the members of the Boston City Council, who cabled yesterday (September 13) a demand for the release of MacSwiney are: James T. Moriarty (president), David J. Brickley, Walter L. Collins, John A. Donoghue, Francis J. W. Ford, Henry E. Hagan, Daniel W. Lane, Edward F. McLaughlin, James A. Watson. As the names indicate, they are almost all Irish-Americans, or 'hyphenates' as we call them here, with the Irish first, a hyphen in the middle, and American last."

"As alleged Americans, they are making themselves a part of a concerted movement of most sinister potentialities. They are daily making it clear that they are absolutely unfitted to hold public office in America. In behalf of the citizens of Boston who place America first, we apologize for having such men in representative positions, and look forward to their early repudiation."

(Signed), "DEMAREST LLOYD, president of the Loyal Coalition."

According to the constitutions of the United States and the State of Massachusetts, and the charter of the City of Boston, the coalition points out, the City Council has nothing to do with foreign affairs or events overseas.

The Loyal Coalition is also investigating a report by the newspapers of Monday morning, following the de Valera parade in Boston on Sunday, that former service men wore their uniforms without discharge stripes, which is declared to be in violation of army regulations.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1102, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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REPORT OF PLANS FOR GREAT RISING IN CHINA UNTRUE

Fighting Between Military Leaders Around Canton Has Little Significance—Provinces Affected by Food Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—On inquiring in authoritative Far Eastern quarters regarding the present situation in China, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that, apart from considerable fighting in and around Canton between rival military factions which have sprung up in Kwang-tung, China is in a peaceful condition. This fighting is mostly between rival military leaders, each of whom has a political axe to grind, and the information should not be attached to these encounters. They should not be taken seriously or be regarded as indicating danger of a national rising, as some reports seem to do. In a country of such a large area as China, under so many conflicting influences, one need not be surprised at a local disturbance taking place.

The cause of the present disturbance can be traced to the evil of dual governorship of provinces, as dealt with in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor on September 1. Hence the benefit of merging the present civil and military governorships into one civil administration. The disturbance may also be traced directly to Japanese influence, the informant stated, for as long as pay is forthcoming, soldiers will flock from one standard to another.

The Foreign Consortium
Continuing the informant said that while the Japanese retained territorial rights in China through the occupation of Shantung, it was almost useless for China to pass laws which would be totally disregarded by Japan, over whom China has no control. Chinese authorities have great hopes that the consortium of European and American bankers may result in furnishing a large foreign loan to China, which would not only help finance generally, but would also release money, which is much needed toward relieving distress in provinces affected by scarcity of food in conjunction with other relief funds now being organized.

With regard to the soundness of the securities offered for the foreign loan, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the Chinese national debt, per capita, is \$5 (Chinese), equal to about \$2.50 (American), which, in view of the almost unlimited resources of China, is insignificant, particularly when compared with the national per capita debt of other countries such as Great Britain and France.

Chinese official circles are most pessimistic as to the food shortage in North China, which they consider almost inevitable. This is primarily due to failure of the spring rains and continued drought, which has resulted in the almost total failure of the grain crops.

Rice Export Prohibited
The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that this will affect over 20,000,000 people and the difficulty had been foreseen by the Chinese authorities for some time past. Official steps had been taken to minimize the bad results, as far as possible, by prohibiting the export of rice from China. By this method it was hoped to have established a big reserve in the Southern districts that would have gone far to offset the effects of the anticipated grain failure in the north.

This foresight has been rendered almost nugatory by Japanese merchants, who, disregarding the laws of the country, have purchased rice direct from the natives and sold it to European markets. Natives should not be blamed, the informant said, as in their ignorance they probably knew nothing of the conditions or laws covering export. The informant stated that no other nationals besides the Japanese had been guilty of a similar offense. The provinces mostly affected are Chihli, Hu-nan and Shantung, which are densely populated, and the inhabitants rely almost wholly on the south for their supply of rice in return for wheat, barley and other grain grown in the north.

STRIKING YARDMEN
DECIDE TO RETURN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Outlaw" switchmen who have been out on strike since last spring have decided, a final count of votes show, to return to work, refusing to stand by John Gruneau, leader of the United States Association of Railway Employees, in his efforts to postpone returning until the railroads grant them the seniority rights which were forfeited when they walked out. Railroad officials have announced that they will not treat with the men except as individuals asking for new employment and on the same basis as other employees, since agreements with the old railroad brotherhoods, whose members remained loyal during the strike last spring, prevent the railroad officials from recognizing the outlaw union.

LABOR AVERSE TO ENTERING POLITICS

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Strikes Out Motion Favoring Political Action—Radical Elements Are Denounced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario—The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on Tuesday withstood the attempt of a certain element within the organization to precipitate the congress into politics when, on the motion of James Simpson of Toronto, a resolution favoring political action was eliminated from the report of the resolutions committee. Mr. Simpson moved that the congress reaffirm the stand taken at the Ottawa convention, when it was decided to give all support possible to the organization of a Dominion Labor Party. This was carried almost unanimously, and the resolution calling for further political action was stricken out.

The sitting of the Dominion Tariff Board in Winnipeg today hastened the consideration of the clause in the report of the executive committee dealing with that matter. In order to get the views of the congress before the Tariff Board at the start of its work, the Congress adopted the clause recommending a non-partisan commission to deal with all tariff matters in Canada.

Consideration of the matter of participation in politics injected the first stormy elements in the congress. J. W. Wilkinson of Vancouver spoke against the proposal, his arguments representing the feeling of a great many delegates. He said the resolution proposed would bring on political action of a kind they did not want. There was a movement in the west he had watched for a year, about which he would not say much, but he warned the delegates if they went into politics they were headed straight for destruction. He also said that radicals of every shade of opinion would have a right to demand the support of the congress in the propagation of their political ideals.

Protest Against Radicalism
Joseph Schubert of Montreal and Peter McCallum of Toronto opposed Mr. Wilkinson. The former said the Labor men would be well advised to take the advice of J. H. Thomas, the British Labor leader, who had told the workers of the United States they should elect their own legislative representatives. Mr. Wilkinson questioned this statement, but Mr. Schubert remained firm. Peter McCallum urged the entry of the worker into politics and declared himself in favor of a workers' republic with a Soviet form of government. This remark was applauded from the gallery, and Mr. Moore, the president, had to call for order, but there were no other speakers of that description. John Varley of Toronto protested against the radicalism of the western workers, and this brought a statement from James Simpson to the effect that the workers of the west had done more for Labor than anyone else in Canada.

Resolutions which were mailed by the Toronto Trades and Labor Council failed to reach the secretary in time, or, in fact, at all, but it was decided to admit them en bloc. These included resolutions relating to self-determination for Ireland, censuring the executive for lukewarm support of the strike leaders while on trial at Winnipeg, and condemning any support of the Poles against Soviet Russia. Mr. Moore said he would have to expunge one clause before admitting the resolutions and was upheld in his ruling by the congress. The deleted clause read:

"Resolved, that this congress elect a committee of five from the floor, clothed with full plenary powers to investigate the actions of the executive of this congress in regard to the Winnipeg strike and the trial of the workers involved therein; also the expenditure of \$50,000, which the secretary of this congress is alleged to have received from Mr. Barber, the former president of the Maintenance of Way Organization, who is at present on trial charged with misappropriation of the funds, and be it further resolved that the findings of such committee be printed and circulated." Mr. Moore ruled that even if there were a charge imputed against Mr. Barber it was a matter for the Maintenance men themselves to deal with.

More Newspaper Needed
Protection for Canadian printers equal to that afforded United States printers was demanded of the government in a resolution passed by the congress. The resolution also sought to safeguard the interests of authors and composers. The congress decided to support the Canadian newspapers in their effort to obtain an adequate supply of newsprint. A resolution was approved demanding that the Department of Railways and Canals investigate working conditions on the new Welland ship canal.

Montreal painters thought the government should prohibit the use of spraying machines in applying paint. Their resolution was concurred in. Toronto Railway Employees Union obtained the convention's approval of a resolution favoring old age pensions and petitioning the government to facilitate the necessary legislation.

Premier's Speech

Hon. Arthur Meighen Warns Congress Against Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario—The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Premier of Canada, addressed Monday afternoon's session of the thirty-sixth annual Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The Premier, who had just arrived from the East, was introduced by Tom Moore, president of the congress. He

was given an ovation as he arose to speak, and an attentive hearing throughout his address.

After briefly reviewing the history of organized Labor on the continent, he intimated that the best way to get results tending to the improvement of the wage-earners' lot was by a steady determined movement along the lines which have already brought results.

He advised Labor to proceed toward its objects in the same fashion as had been employed in the past. "The consistency of purpose with which organized Labor has adhered to its objects is one of the secrets of its power. When Mr. Gompers became president of the American Federation of Labor there was a membership of 150,000 members; now there are 3,000,000 members."

The central purpose of Labor organizations, he pointed out, was to raise the status of the worker. "Steady, determined movement is the best way to bring results, and the best methods are fulfillment of contract, dependence on the power of the ballot, and seeking success through the power of public approval."

"I want to appeal for consideration on your part of the indispensable requirements of the Canadian employers with whom they are in competition. Cooperation of Labor in this respect is important, and I believe that Canada leads the way in working in cooperation with other countries."

Mr. Meighen put forth the claim that his government had kept faith with Labor in the matter of technical education, workmen's legislation, and the establishing of government employment bureaus. The Canadian representation on the League of Nations conference also had a representative of Labor on it. In issuing a warning against radical elements, he said: "The workers who are anxious to advance their own interests cannot afford to ally themselves industrially or politically with those forces which seek to introduce into Canada policies and ideas which have brought disaster and misery wherever they have prevailed."

Ontario's Labor Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—Delegates at the morning session of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress on Monday were welcomed by the Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor for Ontario; Mayor Winter of Windsor and representatives of other border municipalities. The feature of the morning was the address of Mr. Rollo, who declared that Ontario was keeping up with organized Labor by passing legislation as fast as it could be devised. He pointed out that the Ontario government had already adopted many of the planks in the Labor platform and had made a record in placing progressive legislation on the statute books. He attributed this progress to the success of the Labor-Farmer alliance in the provincial government.

He warned Labor against dissension within its own ranks. The only people who could destroy the trades union movement, he said, were the people who were in it, as a split in its ranks would be playing into the hands of the enemies of Labor.

Regarding the Ontario government, Mr. Rollo said it was sympathetic to Labor and was doing its best to govern for all classes. He urged that it "be given a chance." No "big interest" influenced the members, he declared. The only case of such a thing he declared to be the work on the part of the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railroad to try to defeat amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In acknowledging the welcome to the congress, the president, Tom Moore, counseled moderation in the discussion of contentious resolutions which might come up. It is understood that resolutions from the Toronto Trades and Labor Council on self-determination for Ireland and censuring the British Government for holding Terence MacSwiney in prison have failed to reach their destination here, but others on the same subject from other parts of the Dominion will be presented.

One of these asks the congress to go on record as recognizing the right of the Irish to self-determination and urging the workers of Ireland to handle no material in the army of occupation. Another resolution asks the congress to consider the "truth about Poland" and to endorse the stand of British Labor in its attitude of non-interference with the affairs of the Russian people.

The convention closed the day's proceedings in the midst of a heated controversy on the advisability of entering the political field.

AWARD OF NEW AIR MAIL CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Contracts for three new air mail routes at a total cost of \$685,000 a year were awarded yesterday by the Post Office Department to the Lawson Air Line Company of Chicago. The contracts call for aeroplane mail service from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to St. Louis, Missouri, by way of Columbus, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, at a cost of \$147,000 a year; between New York and Chicago, via Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Fort Wayne, Indiana, for \$238,000 a year, and between New York and Atlanta, Georgia, via Washington, Raleigh, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina, at a cost of \$300,000.

Passengers to Be Carried

CHICAGO, Illinois—Passengers as well as mail will be carried on three air mail routes, contracts for which were awarded yesterday to the Lawson Air Line Company of Chicago by the Post Office Department. The first service will start between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Indianapolis, Indiana, via Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, in November.

BOLSHEVIST PLANS FOR NEW CAMPAIGN

While Poles Declare Soviet Forces Are in Critical Position, Bolsheviks Claim to Be Ready for Counter-Offensive

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Polish quarters that the period of large operations on the Polish front may be considered as virtually terminated, and no changes of the situation are to be expected. The main object of the Grodno and Brest-Litovsk of Bolshevik bands, the freeing of East Galicia. The Bolsheviks have evidently renounced their idea of a new advance and are manifesting, although unsuccessfully, a tendency to go forward. A strong attack near Meloroy has been repulsed, and six armored cars which have been captured, are taking the initiative in the operations on both extreme wings.

In the north they are endeavoring to provoke a conflict between the Lithuanians and Polish troops, not having sufficient Bolshevik troops for the purpose of attacking, since their sanguinary defeat. If they were able to nullify the neutrality of Lithuania, they would secure a first-class base of operations, which would permit them to concentrate their reserves for a new offensive against Warsaw.

Besides this advantage, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that they would gain direct and permanent contact with East Prussia and with the 120,000 Red troops which are found there.

In the south the Bolshevik troops defeated near Lemberg did not suffer to the same degree as the northern army.

Insurrection in Ukraine

If these troops are forced to abandon East Galicia, their prestige in the Ukraine would be rapidly lost, in fact their cause there is already greatly compromised. The insurrection of the peasants is said to have assumed large proportions, constituting a serious danger in the rear of the Soviet troops. These peasants are said to have seized Elnertinskoy and Nicolavsk. Odessa is virtually cut off from the main body of the Bolshevik forces and may any day fall into the hands of the insurgents, the informant stated.

If General Wrangel accepts the conditions put forward by Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian President, including recognition of the independence of the Ukraine, the Bolsheviks will find themselves confronted with a solid front, and their retreat will be a difficult matter.

The Bolshevik military communiqué for September 13 states that, in the Grodno region a number of villages 12 miles west and 14 miles south of Grodno have been occupied. In the Brest-Litovsk region, fighting continues in the Kobrin district. Fierce fighting is proceeding on the Western Bug, on the sector Vlodava Sokal. On the southwestern front, fierce fighting continues in the Lemberg and Rogatin regions.

Counter-Offensive Planned

A message from the Kovno correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" states that the Polish invaders of Lithuania have now crossed the boundary line of 1919 and occupied the towns of Rachelomy, Grodnek and Holny. Following on the Polish demand that Lithuanian territory must not serve as a base for the Bolsheviks, George Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a note to the Lithuanian Government offering to evacuate Lithuanian territory on condition that it shall not be occupied by the Poles.

It is expected that the question of the demarcation line will be solved by Great Britain and France, who have warned Poland against advancing too far. The Bolsheviks are now reported to have finished the regrouping of their forces, and intend to make a counter-offensive against the Poles at the earliest possible moment. Leon Trotsky, the War Minister, has arrived in the Lithuanian town of Lida, which is occupied by Bolshevik troops.

A report from Helsinki states that Mr. Trotsky is planning a great winter campaign against the Poles and a new Red army is being organized in the Beresina and Upper Dnieper districts, and an offensive has already begun.

GERMAN REPORT ON FINANCIAL SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The German Government published today three documents dealing with Germany's industrial and financial situation, which were submitted privately, and not published at the time, to the allied representatives at the recent Spa conference. An introductory note to the documents complains of the unwillingness of the Allies at Spa to appreciate Germany's grave situation, hope being expressed that a more conciliatory and comprehending attitude will be adopted by them at the projected Geneva conference.

The situation revealed by the documents in question, even when allowance is made for the fact that they embody special pleading, is extremely serious. It is pointed out that, even excluding the losses certain to be incurred on state railways and postal

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service, there will be a budget deficit this year in Germany of at least 1,000,000,000 marks. It is expected, moreover, that the loss of about 14,000,000,000 marks will accrue on the railways and 1,000,000,000 marks loss from the post office.

It is emphasized that the "tax morale" of the German people has suffered enormously, and in spite of the strictest possible precautions, evasion of taxpaying is growing. The German Government says it cannot impose more taxes on the population, and that declaration of national bankruptcy, which is being recommended as a counsel of despair, would mean the complete collapse of the social system, because all small-holders of war loan stock would be driven into the Bolshevik camp, and the ruin of German industry, which is mainly built on credit.

The German Government declares that, only through the restoration of normal trading conditions and the revival of industry can Germany hope to fulfill the Peace Treaty obligations. The publication of the documents in question has made a profound impression here.

FRENCH CONCERN AT EXCHANGE SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The new bond that the dollar has taken relative to France is the subject of much discussion in financial circles. Particularly does the increased superiority of the British sovereign cause concern. It has been hoped that the franc would have considerably increased in value, but the contrary is the case. Even among those who hold to the method of "scrapping" the Geneva conference and leaving the fixation of the German indemnity by the Reparations Commission to springtime next year, there is a significant suggestion that the uncertainty of financial expectations is to blame.

The Versailles Treaty, as it stands, does not represent a tangible reality, and undoubtedly the projected abandonment of the conference with the German Government has had an effect on the financial situation. The fall of the franc is, in the opinion of the French authorities, not justified by the commercial situation.

It is considered that the loan contracted in America may partly be responsible for the depreciation. A high financier declares that the American operation has been misunderstood. The loan is really granted on advantageous terms. It is not exact that France will have to pay the balance of the debt; that is to say \$150,000,000. This is already covered in various ways. Any stocking of dollars in anticipation of such a purchase would produce artificial tension; but these stocks will have to be liquidated. The authority therefore believes that the franc will rapidly approximate, to its previous value.

MEXICO MAKES OFFER FOR CANADIAN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

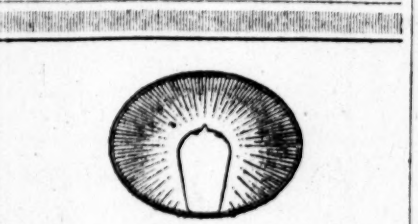
OTTAWA, Ontario—A contract for the purchase of 37 vessels of various kinds has been offered to the Prince Rupert Dry Dock Company by the Government of Mexico. The contract is being negotiated by Norman O. Erb of New York, and the form of contract has been filed with the Department of Marine and Fisheries here preparatory to a request for a request for the 50 per cent guarantee provided for by the legislation during last session. So far, however, no application of the kind has been made. The vessels include oil-tankers, small freight and passenger vessels and coast patrol boats.

Under the legislation of the last session, the government undertakes to guarantee bonds to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of vessels built and purchased in the Dominion. The legislation had, it is stated, primarily in view a contract which the French Government contemplated placing with Canadian ship-building firms. So far, however, the legislation has not been taken advantage of by anyone. It is now stated that the exchange situation has induced the French Government to place the orders with Germany.

MILWAUKEE ASKS FOR COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—There is a shortage of soft coal in Milwaukee amounting to 1,000,000 tons. The northwest needs bituminous fuel at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a month. To get this will call for the use of all available transportation. Milwaukee has appealed to Daniel Willard, chairman of the fuel commission of railway executives, to grant special facilities to bring in fuel.



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DECISIONS REACHED AT AIX-LES-BAINS

Premiers of France and Italy Draw Up Official Declaration Emphasizing General Community of Interest of Countries

AIX-LES-BAINS, France (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The joint official declaration issued tonight by the Premiers of France and Italy, Alexander Millerand and John Giolitti, at the close of two days' meeting, says:

"The Italian and French Premiers have exchanged their views in a most confident and amiable spirit concerning the European situation, as well as the political and economic relations between France and Italy. They are happy to note the general community of interests of the two countries, interests which can easily be reconciled."

"The Premiers have resolved to study in full accord a solution of the grave problems growing out of the war, and, up to the present, incompletely solved by peace. The essential aim remains the general pacification, along equitable conditions, in respect to every nation's independence, and the restoration of normal economic relations, free from all idea of exclusive domination, either political or economic."

"Mr. Millerand and Mr. Giolitti recognize that the fundamental basis of such a peace, which, in order to be lasting, must be just, is a close entente of the Allies, especially of England, Italy and France."

"The restoration of political and moral order is founded upon the application, equitably and sincerely, of the great treaties which terminated the war, as well as those which remain to be concluded, in order to secure definitely a European peace."

Maintaining Treaties

"These treaties are jointly binding; they must remain the cornerstone of the new international relations. The victors must bring into them the spirit of kindly moderation, the vanquished the spirit of unrestricted loyalty."

"The execution of the treaty of Versailles, which is a vital necessity for France, and scrupulous respect for the engagements taken, are essential conditions for the acceptance of nations into the concert of nations. In order to attain this result, it is necessary to put an immediate end to such wars as that which brought together the Russians and Poles, and also the hostilities which divide the Turkish Nationalists and the Constantinople Government, delaying the application of the peace treaty signed with Turkey."

"Upon these two points the Italian and French Premiers have exchanged their ideas and reached a perfect agreement."

"The liberty and independence of Poland, guaranteed against all aggression along its ethnographic frontiers, is also the aim of both governments. They are convinced that the noble Polish nation, in the peace terms which it will offer the Soviets, will display in victory as much moderation and respect for a nation's independence as it has shown resolution and courage in defending its liberty."

In Accord on Turkey

The document then says that the premiers are happy to note that their political views regarding Turkey are quite in accord, but think that the most important problems remaining to be solved are the Russian and Adriatic questions, and continues:

"The Italian and French Governments, with respect to freedom of action concerning the Soviet Government, are agreed in the desire that there be created in the Russian state conditions which will allow the country to enter into the concert of nations and resume economic relations, which are as necessary to Russia's very life as to the rest of the world."

The declaration adds that France will greet with profound sympathy, and gives in advance full adhesion to, any settlement of the Adriatic question between the interested governments, which, while safeguarding Italy's legitimate aspirations, would be just to all the interested parties, and concludes with an expression of

mutual confidence, trust and the necessity of closer cooperation, both economic and political, of "two great nations which fought side by side, vanquished together, and are animated by the same sentiment in the development of international destinies."

REPUBLICANS GAIN BY MAINE COUNT

Majority for Governor Largest Ever Received in State—Votes of Women a Factor in Result—Effect Is Forecast

PORTLAND, Maine—An overwhelming plurality was given the Republican ticket throughout the state at the election on Monday. Frederic H. Parkhurst of Bangor was elected Governor by a majority of 65,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, Bertrand G. McIntire of Norway, the margin being 17,000 more than the largest obtained by any other gubernatorial candidate in the history of the State. The total vote cast was larger by 55,000 than the highest previously polled. The result showed that most of the women, exercising their right of franchise for the first time, voted for Republican candidates.

Democratic state leaders were silent as to the possible significance of the vote with relation to the presidential election in November as soon as the first returns, showing evidence of a tremendous Republican sweep, came in. Maine is the only state to hold its state election in advance of the voting for President. The chief campaign theme of both Republican and Democratic speakers was the League of Nations, which was attacked by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, vice-presidential nominee, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New Jersey, and upheld by Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for Vice-President; Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, and Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Besides four Republican congressmen elected by large pluralities, every member of the state Senate will be a Republican, while of a membership of 151 in the state House of Representatives 13 will be Democrats. Roy L. Wardwell (R.), of Augusta, was reelected state auditor. All the new county attorneys and all the new county sheriffs are Republicans. The only woman who was a candidate for public office in Maine, a Democrat, was defeated.

The vote of the State for Governor, with returns from 40 small towns and plantations in remote districts missing, was: Parkhurst (R.), 113,817; McIntire (D.), 69,249.

Every county in the State was carried by the Republicans. In 1919, 20 went Democratic. Seventeen of the 20 cities gave Republican pluralities on Monday, as against 12 in the last presidential year. Portland, the largest city in the State, gave Mr. Parkhurst a plurality of 4775, while in 1916 Governor Milliken's plurality was only 806. The total vote in Portland was: Parkhurst, 9428; McIntire, 4651. In the 20 cities, the Republican plurality was 15,239, as against only 49 in 1916. The total city vote on Monday was: Parkhurst, 41,276; McIntire, 26,037. Four years ago it was: Milliken, 23,835; Curtis, 23,786.

Voting on referendum questions was as follows:
Plural voting places: yes, 27,369, no, 9875; soldiers bonus: yes, 35,672, no, 11,302; state income tax: yes, 16,261, no, 25,789; suffrage: yes, 29,468, no, 10,946.

Vermont Women at Polls
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BURLINGTON, Vermont—The indications last night were that Vermont was casting the biggest vote in her history in the state primaries. This is the first opportunity women have had to vote in state election, and in some of the larger places a third of the total vote was cast by them.

VOTE OF STATES ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Total number of states, 43.
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 37.
Number that stand against, 9.
Number yet to vote, 2.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.
UTAH—September 30, 1919.
CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919.
MAINE—November 5, 1919.
NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919.
SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919.
COLORADO—December 12, 1919.
RHODE ISLAND—January 6, 1920.
KENTUCKY—January 6, 1920.
OREGON—January 12, 1920.
INDIANA—January 16, 1920.
WYOMING—January 27, 1920.
NEVADA—February 7, 1920.
NEW JERSEY—February 10, 1920.
IDAHO—February 11, 1920.
ARIZONA—February 12, 1920.
NEW MEXICO—February 19, 1920.
OKLAHOMA—February 28, 1920.
WEST VIRGINIA—March 10, 1920.
WASHINGTON—March 22, 1920.
TENNESSEE—August 18, 1920.
CONNECTICUT—September 14, 1920.
States that have refused to ratify with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.
VIRGINIA—September 3, 1919.
ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.
MISSISSIPPI—January 21, 1920.
SOUTH CAROLINA—January 22, 1920.
MARYLAND—February 17, 1920.
DELAWARE—April 1, 1920.
LOUISIANA—June 8, 1920.
NORTH CAROLINA—August 17, 1920.
States that have yet to vote:
VERMONT.
FLORIDA.

*On July 8, 1920, the Louisiana House defeated a motion to reintroduce the suffrage amendment.

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Somewhere at sometime somebody said—

"People need to be reminded as much as they need to be informed."

So this is a gentle reminder of the fact that the Forward Sale of Furs will close on Saturday of this week.

Understand, please, that we are not urging you to buy furs. But—

If you want furs of any kind, now is a good time to buy, because prices are less than they will be during the regular season.

This sale usually begins here during August and extends into September.

And we sell furs on closer margins during this period to stimulate interest and to help those who are willing to anticipate their needs.

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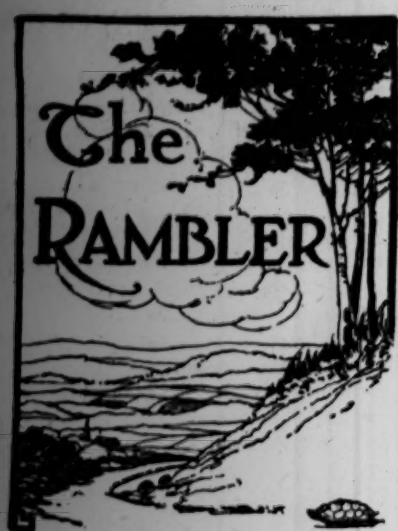
You, too, will find that your feet will profit by wearing this Coward Shoe. It is made on a last which follows the shape of the natural foot exactly, and has a pliant tread, while the natural toe allows the toes of the foot to function correctly.



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"Gentleman" Crosses the Channel

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Wurzel has been in France for the last three weeks, and from the postmark of the card which invited me to breakfast with him yesterday in London, I gathered that he was then in Paris. As I knew Wurzel I was not in the least surprised, for although every one knows that no one goes to Paris in August, that Paris, as far as concerns ordinary beings, does not exist in August, Wurzel could find more of attraction than repulsion in this very fact.

When I announced myself he was clad in carpet slippers and dressing gown and reading a newspaper.

"My friend," said he quickly, "what is your definition of a gentleman?"

It flashed across me that I might be late for breakfast, and that this was a veiled remonstrance hidden behind an otherwise meaningless question, but a glance at the clock reassured me. Puzzled, I adopted a different course. "But, my dear Wurzel, the word does not exist. It has had no meaning since the Diamond Jubilee. You must know that it is obsolete."

"You are no globe trotter," Wurzel answered frigidly, "the word exists but it has migrated. I admit that there are few of my friends who would like to be called gentlemen any more than I would think of saying that such a one was 'so genteel,' but," and his voice assumed a gravity worthy of his recent perilous journey beyond the narrow seas—he was another Odysseus and he knew it—"I call all my French friends gentlemen." A pause.

"The French word 'gentilhomme' which I have formerly reserved for my titled friends," I laughed, but he froze the laugh with a look.

"I also have reserved it as a term for noblemen, but it has now been given a new definition by Littré; it is 'a man who without being noble by race, has lofty sentiments, elegant manners and does noble acts,'" he said and I looked impressed.

"But that is not all," he continued. "Littré, or rather the French Academy, realizing, I suppose, that we English have no lofty sentiments nor elegant manners, and that we do no noble acts, has adopted 'gentilhomme' and given it the following notification of naturalization—an English word, sometimes employed in French in the metaphorical and moral sense of the word 'gentilhomme'; so there we are." I began to get cross and relapsed into a stony silence.

Wurzel sighed very deeply. "I see the subject pains you; you are no gentleman, that is why," I growled. "You yourself told me," he continued, "that gentleman in English was as a term of sarcasm did not exist and yet you resent my saying that you are no gentleman; besides I have not seen any traces of elegant manners nor lofty sentiments in you; nevertheless I will be merciful and we shall change the subject, or at least bring it on to an impersonal plane."

"We have conquered France," I have discovered that, Wurzel went on. "Gentleman" is only a straw to show which way the wind is blowing. Of course, too, there were cases like the adoption of 'boulingrin' for bowling green, 'sultaire' for sweater, 'bifteck' for beefsteak. These were the pioneers of the conquering hosts that have descended upon France in every direction. But today the hoardings bid you attend a 'gran mitin' or grand meeting to discuss nationalization, and I ask you how you would feel if you were summoned to a 'gran mitin' when the Channel lay between you and the Albert Hall. Then even in August there were announcements of a 'gran futbol match' so that football has taken the place of 'ballon,' the lawful tenant. When you want to see the Pyrenees or Normandy or Brittany in a char-a-bancs, you have to become a member of the 'Touring Club de France'; and while our wives (Wurzel, I may say, is a confirmed bachelor) are greedily talking about 'fashions de Paris,' and as often as not indeed 'London fashions.'"

"But the conquest of France by English civilization is exemplified in other ways beside mere linguistic victories; for down throughout her borders and farther into utmost Spain you come across Charlot and Fati. You have guessed, have you not? The first is Charlie Chaplin and the second Fatty whom, I think, we used also to call 'Bunny.' Every hoarding and every newspaper sings their praises, and there is also a gentleman, named Buffalo Bill, who delights the younger generation of the French with 'Buffalo Bill's Magazine.'"

"One day when I had spent some time thinking of going to the Louvre to see the 'Mona Lisa,' I decided not to be so old-fashioned, and turned in to the 'movies' so as to bask in the more modern smile of the 'sweetheart of all the world,' Mary Pickford. I found traces of the same sort of invasion in the words which they put upon the screen meaning to be explanatory. Alas, I cannot tell you the technical term for these words, but as I have ceased to attempt to translate from American into English, I did not hope for any success in translating

Franco-American into English. Until some munition king sets up a chair at one of our older universities for the study of movie-American, I fear that it will be impossible to understand most of those explanatory words. The language is certainly non-Aryan but I am not sufficient of a linguist to tell whether it is in any way allied to Basque."

He paused and I was able to make a last attempt to stem the flow of his impossible conversation.

"Wurzel," I said, "I do not think it is right to ask me to breakfast like this when you have only just returned from Paris and its marvels, if you are going to converse with me about trifles; no, Wurzel, you are no gentleman, it is not genteel of you."

He looked at me in silence and then said gently, "It is now 23 years since the Diamond Jubilee. That is my adequate excuse."

PRINTING OLD TALES FOR NEW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

An English visitor to the United States, who had come to regard the short story as a peculiarly American institution, wants to ask some questions. In London, there is much talk of the supreme merits of the short stories published in New York, the demand for them, the prices beyond avarice to be got for them. He came to New York, the fountain-head, where every magazine stand blooms with short stories, snappy, smart, and sentimental, serious, uplifting, mystifying; where libraries are full of collected short stories, and the shelves groan with plump volumes on the technique of writing them.

She reports herself at first astonished, then disillusioned, and finally, thoroughly bored. She came with a measuring rod for Daudet, Coppee, de Maupassant, Kipling, Hawthorne, and O. Henry (a motley collection, but acclaimed the world over). She admits that she did not expect all American short stories to outbid the great measuring rod, but she did expect them to bear some faint resemblance to the masters.

The visitor, gorging herself on the popular and literary magazines, the same that were spoken of with bated and eager breath in her London circle as the writing man's bonanza, found what she read bad. How she whips out her scorn. "No relation whatever to life," "false sentiment," "a foolish degree of optimism and uplift," "totally lacking in literary style and distinction," and finally she sighs, "The worst of all of them written with disregard of those themes capable of moving the reader's deepest sensibilities."

She is wholly scathing in her reaction from the popular magazines, and Century, Harper's, Scribner's, The Atlantic, in these she found better writing, but still tales only "nice and lady-like" and nothing of "art or individuality."

She ruminates. "The American editors say they must please their public. Are they so certain, then, that those short stories that they now provide the public with, are indeed so very acceptable? I suppose that the only means that editors have of finding out which stories please and which do not, is that of letters from readers. Why, then, not make a small experiment, just for once? Why cannot the editors of such magazines as the Metropolitan, the Cosmopolitan, Hearst's, McClure's and so on, each publish with every issue just one reprint of, let us say, stories like 'Boule de Suif,' 'La Maison Tellier,' 'Le Diable,' 'La Parure,' 'Without Benefit of the Clergy,' 'The Man Who Was,' 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,' and the very finest stories of Poe and Hawthorne or of contemporary American writers, whose stories have been turned down through the fear that they are not quite nice and bright enough for the American public? Do the editors of the popular magazines really believe that there is not in the great United States a public large enough to appreciate, at all events, a strictly limited number of fine short stories? Why not make this experiment and thus ascertain how much the public will or will not stand in the form of real literature? Surely the proprietors of such magazines are strong, courageous, rich and patriotic enough to hold out a helping hand to those American authors who only ask to be encouraged to write literature instead of trash."

Having offered the "reprint" as her one solution, she retires. For one doubts, if the "one" has been a reader for any of the magazines which this visitor finds so disappointing, if very much intelligible fiction does go to waste. Half the stories which find print find it only because a despairing editor had nothing better to put in. As for reprinting the old stories, why not? If Wharton's "The Story of Bobo" or Bunner's "The Love Letters of Smith" should reappear in McClure's, let us say, who of their old friends would be disappointed, and which of their new friends would not be rewarded?

One likes the revolt of the visitor, and wishes she could really make a study of why there is a lack of vitality in American fiction. Her first ill-temper only scratches the surface of a tremendously interesting problem, and there are many adequate explanations to be offered her if she cares to hear them.

Japanese Ships as Competitors

When the Australian Seamen's Union learned that three Japanese steamers were to be engaged under charter in the coastal trade of the Commonwealth, strong objection was made on the ground that many Australian seamen were out of work and that the placing of Japanese crews in competition with Australians on the Australian coast was a serious national loss. As a result of an ultimatum from the seamen, it was understood that the project had been abandoned.

BYPATHS IN BRITTANY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Where are the Americans?" is the mournful wail one hears on all sides from the hotel and shopkeepers in Brittany. There seem to be plenty of American tourists in Paris, in London, and especially on the battlefields (though not as many as the French,

inscriptions of the Egyptian sun-worshippers.

Finally, the slight but constant shifting of the earth's axis, so that the alignment of the temples with the setting sun at solstice or equinox is not quite accurate today, has enabled astronomers to fix the date of these monuments at approximately 16 centuries before the Christian era.

The traveler who loves to ponder on the antiquity of medieval cathedrals will enjoy the thrill of contemplating these temples of worship in comparison

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The archeologists of a future age will have something even more puzzling to figure out, however, if a story told me by an old Breton resident is true. He said he knew a man living near St. Malo whose diversion, at low tide, is to wade far out with chisel and hammer and carve Hebrew inscriptions on the rocks. In another thousand years these inscriptions may furnish an interesting hypothesis concerning the lost tribes of Israel.

Americans in Europe should go to Quiberon or Concarneau and see the fleets with their red sails. They should see the sturdy Breton peasant, who still wears his (or her) native costume, and still speaks the native Celtic tongue. They should strike into the interior and visit the ancient churches.

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MR. HARDING TAKES UP JAPANESE ISSUE

Nation, He Says, "Owes It to the Pacific Coast States to Stand Behind Them" in Immigration Relief Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

MARION, Ohio—Support of the western states in their attitude toward the Japanese and safeguarding of the agricultural interests of the west by a protective tariff was the assurance given by Senator Warren G. Harding to a delegation of visitors from California who called at his front porch yesterday. In support of his slogan of "America first," he advocated that the rest of the nation stand behind the Pacific coast states in support of necessary measures "consistent with our national honor" to relieve the friction caused by differences in racial characteristics. He stated that America is now more concerned with the making of citizens than with adding to the manpower of industry; that we have the moral, national and legal right to determine who shall or shall not enter our country and participate in our activities. "The spirit of 'America first' is," he said, "behind our individual citizenship which conceives government as being the expression of a community of interests. The only resources of a government are the resources that its citizens put into it."

Need of a Protective Tariff

Senator Harding asserted the necessity of a protective tariff levy to aid American farmers and replied at length to Democratic charges of a Republican "Senate oligarchy." He reminded the voters that senators were elected by popular vote and declared the Democratic leaders were opposing Senate influence because they wanted to perpetuate "autocratic, personal government."

Governor Stephens acted as spokesman for the delegation and emphasized the keen interest of the west coast in the Oriental question, the tariff and other issues. In his reference to the oligarchy charge, Senator Harding declared it was not surprising that the Democrats should be displeased because Congress had exercised its constitutional powers during "a seven-year period of fine words, much dictation, tinkering with business and unwarranted assumption" by the executive. "The Senate oligarchy," as they call it, and the "oligarchy" of the House of Representatives," he continued, "forced them toward efficiency in making war and forced them toward some efficiency, though much belated, in reconstruction for peace, and interfered to stay the prodigal waste of the taxpayers' money, and prevented America from being caught in the snares and tangles of their blundering in Paris."

Using as an example the foreign competition confronting California fruit growers, Senator Harding declared that "if to save this or any other worthy and developing agricultural industry of America, tariff protection is necessary, then tariff protection must be given."

Race Question on Pacific Coast

Discussing the race question on the Pacific coast, he said: "I do not doubt that Americans on the coast are troubled in their minds about the oriental question as it is called. That question raises every interpretation of our watchword, 'America First,' for it involves four sets of obligations. It involves our obligations to great foreign powers; it involves the obligations of all America toward one group of American states and their peoples. But it also involves the obligations of that group of states to the nation."

"There is abundant evidence of the dangers which lurk in racial differences. I do not say racial inequalities—I say racial differences. I am

ready to recognize that the civilization of the Orient is older than ours, that her peoples have their proud and honorable traditions."

"In spite of the honor of these oriental peoples and in spite of their contributions to the world's advancement, it is conceivable that they may be so different in racial characteristics or in manner of life or practice from other peoples of equal honor and achievement that no matter whether it be on the soil of one or upon the soil of the other, these differences, without raising any question of inferiority, superiority or inequality, may create, as I believe they have created upon our Pacific coast, without blame to either side, a friction that must be recognized. The nation owes it to the Pacific coast states to stand behind them, in necessary measures consistent with our national honor, to relieve them of their difficulties."

"The problem incident to racial differences must be accepted as one existing in fact and must be adequately met for the future security and tranquility of our people. We have learned during the anxieties of world war the necessity of making the citizenship of this Republic not only American in heart and soul but American in every sympathy and every aspiration."

Future of the Republic

"No one can tranquilly contemplate the future of this Republic without an anxiety for abundant provision for admission to our shores of only the immigrant who can be assimilated and thoroughly imbued with the American spirit."

"From the beginning of the Republic America has been a haven to the oppressed and the aspiring from all the nations of the earth. We have opened our doors freely and have given to the peoples of the world who came to us the fullness of American opportunity and political liberty. We have come to that stage of our development where we have learned that the obligations of citizenship of necessity must be assumed by those who accept the grant of American opportunity. From this time on we are more concerned with the making of citizens than we are with adding to the man power of industry or the additional human units in our varied activities."

"As a people and a nation, as Governor Stephens has said, we do have the moral, the natural and the legal international rights to determine who shall or shall not enter into our country and participate in our activities. With a new federalization of the necessity of developing a soul distinctly American in this Republic, we favor such modification of our immigration laws and such changes in our international understandings, and such a policy relating to those who come among us, as will guarantee to the citizens of this Republic not only assimilation of alien born, but the adoption by all who come of American standards, economic and otherwise, and a full consecration to American practices and ideals."

CONFERENCE ON ARMENIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A number of State Department experts are working on the subject of the Armenian boundaries, and Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, commander of the second army division near San Antonio, Texas, has been recalled to Washington to participate in a conference on the subject. Major-General Harbord was head of the mission to Turkey and the Near East last year.

NEED OF STATE ENFORCEMENT AID

Point to Be Stressed at Meeting of Anti-Saloon League Officers — Commissioner Kramer Complains of Lack of Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The importance of state support of federal prohibition enforcement officials in their endeavors to round up bootleggers will be emphasized at the meeting of national and state officers of the Anti-Saloon League to be held in Washington this week. It has been asserted in the last few months that failure to enforce the Volstead Act as it should be enforced cannot be attributed to the federal authorities so much as to the state and local officials whose duty it is to bring violators of the law before federal courts.

It has been claimed by prohibition leaders here that the state has the same legal obligation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment that Congress has, and from a practical standpoint an even greater obligation, in that it has more officials to do this work and is within shorter grappling distance of the forces working against the law.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued yesterday, pointed out that the non-existence of a state enforcement code in nine states was seriously weakening the machinery for enforcing the federal statute. In these states, he said, state officers, while they are under obligations to arrest all violators and turn them over to the federal courts for trial, are limited in power. Failure to adopt a state enforcement code is unfair to the defendant, because the federal court may be distant from the place where the arrest takes place, forcing him to wait a long time before trial, as well as burdensome to the federal government. It was said by Mr. Wheeler. He also condemned the negligence of the states in this respect as encouraging lawlessness within the state, since many cases which had come to light recently showed that uninformed people considered that they had a right to sell such liquors as were not prohibited by the laws of their state.

Another point urged by Mr. Wheeler as important was that there must be, to insure satisfactory results, a large degree of conformity between state and federal prohibition enactments.

Attacks that have been lately leveled at the federal authorities for their admitted failure to round up many cases of bootlegging were met by John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, with the counter charge yesterday that the hands of the bureau's field forces have been tied by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds for their work. Mr. Kramer branded as false the charge recently made that enforcement had been given over into the hands of political appointees, many of whom, it was alleged, were unfit for active service. He upheld the men working under the prohibition enforcement officials as being well equipped for their work by previous training and thoroughly efficient.

USE OF SHIPS FOR GERMANY PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions have been passed by the American Steamship Owners Association, condemning any action of the United

States Shipping Board which would place American-owned ships at the disposal of Germany for the restoration of their pre-war trade.

Even though our government ships were operated under the American flag, their transfer from our ports to Hamburg, by the direction of our Shipping Board, to be handled by the Hamburg-American Line as agents in its trade, is regarded as a quasi-partnership with an enemy corporation that has no right to such consideration from the American people," the resolution read in part.

NEW YORK GOVERNOR'S HOUSING PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The special session of the New York Legislature to open on Monday next will be limited strictly to the housing problem, so Gov. A. E. Smith told a joint meeting of the Women's City Club and the City Club of New York recently.

Governor Smith said that he would cooperate in every way possible with the Legislature in a nonpartisan effort to enact a constructive program. He felt that only good could result from granting cities power to build in the interest of public welfare, on certification from the commissioner of health that such measures were necessary. He favored as one means of relief the use of abandoned fire houses, schools and police stations.

He would favor exemption of State Land Bank Bonds from taxation, also investment by the State Controller of money in the sinking fund in the State Land Bank.

MR. COX AGAIN IS QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Receiving no answer to a recent inquiry sent to Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, as to his attitude on prohibition enforcement, Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, has telegraphed Governor Cox at Salt Lake City, Utah, asking again whether the candidate will use his influence to prevent the passage of a law to increase the legal alcoholic content of liquor. The text of the message follows:

"According to press dispatches you stated yesterday that the liquor issue is dead. You have been repeatedly asked by the Women's Voters League, by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and by the Prohibition National Committee whether, if elected President, you would use your executive power, which amounts to 72 votes in the lower house and 15 in the upper house, to prevent the passage of a law increasing the alcoholic content in beverages above one-half of 1 per cent as now provided? Why not answer this question openly and frankly? Cease to camouflage."

MINISTERS INDORSE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session at Green Bay, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the League of Nations and asking Congress to ratify the Treaty of Peace. The ministers individually announced that they would support Col. Robert B. McCoy, the Democratic candidate for governor, against John J. Blaine, nominated by the Republican ticket and endorsed by Senator La Follette and the Nonpartisan League.

REAL SENTIMENTS IN MEXICO SOUGHT

Washington State Department Summons Its Representative at Mexico City — Recognition May Depend on Disclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement was made at the State Department yesterday that George T. Summerlin, United States chargé d'affaires in Mexico City, has been called to Washington to consult with officials of the department on the present situation in Mexico, with particular reference to the representations made by this government relative to American vested interests across the Rio Grande. Mr. Summerlin has already left Mexico City.

Despite protestations of friendship from the de la Huerta government, officials of the department were somewhat concerned over statements attributed to the provisional president of Mexico relative to the representations made by the Department of State, and particularly with his declaration that the latest American communication summarizing the view of this government was "impossible."

Carranza Decrees Stand

Because of his long residence in Mexico and his knowledge of Mexican politics, Mr. Summerlin is regarded as an expert who will be able to throw much light on the actual intentions of the new Mexican Government. Thus far, no steps have been taken to notify or annul the Carranza decrees, which this government regarded as confiscatory, and which were largely responsible for the difficulties the Carranza Government had with foreign powers. The State Department, it is indicated, regards the recent report of the Department of Commerce on the petroleum situation in Mexico as a vindication of the stand it has taken, and the representations made to the de facto Mexican Government in continuation of the policy adopted toward President Carranza.

After reviewing the laws of Mexico pertaining to petroleum, under which American companies purchased and leased lands and started the petroleum industry in Mexico, the Commerce Department report says:

Acts Conflict With Pledges

"Article 14 of the new Constitution states: 'No law shall be given retroactive effect to the prejudice of any person whatsoever.' It is the contention of the Mexican Government that this constitutional provision will fully protect the companies which are interested in the petroleum industry in Mexico. However, it is difficult to harmonize the confiscatory effects of the various decrees issued to carry out the provisions of Article 27 of the new Constitution, with the protection guaranteed by Article 14."

"It is to be hoped that any new petroleum legislation based on the Constitution of 1917 will include an endeavor to bring the provisions of Articles 14 to 27 into harmony, to the end that oil properties legally acquired by foreign interests under the Constitution of 1857 and the laws of 1884, 1892 and 1909 will receive the protection and guarantees afforded

them by Article 14 of the Constitution of 1917."

"No American companies are developing oil in Mexico on any but privately-owned property, legally acquired under the laws of Mexico, and no American company possesses any right to drill on any lands conceded by any government of Mexico. The American companies have in all cases made their contracts of lease or purchase with private owners of private lands."

Claims Order Amended

The text of a Mexican executive decree amending Article 15 of President Carranza's decree of August 30, 1919, regarding presentation of damage claims against the Mexican Government, has just been published in the Mexico City press. The Department of State was advised yesterday in a telegram from the American Embassy at Mexico City.

The new decree extends until February 5, 1921, the period in which these claims may be legally filed with the Mexican Claims Commission, and provides for admission to the commission of claims for damages caused up to June 30, 1920.

The present status of damage claims was outlined in the following statement from the department:

"In response to a resolution of the Senate on September 7, 1919, with reference to claims against Mexico, the Department of State replied on March 22, 1919: 'On November 24, 1917, President Carranza, by a decree, provided for the establishment of a commission for the consideration of claims of foreigners against the Mexican Government, and a board of arbitration to which claimants dissatisfied with the awards of the commission may appeal. This decree is still the subject of diplomatic negotiations with the government of Mexico, with a view to arranging a more speedy and satisfactory method of adjustment and payment of these claims, and the Senate will be promptly advised of the result of these negotiations.'

Many Claims Pending

"On April 26, 1919, the American chargé d'affaires at Mexico City advised the department that the president of the Mexican Claims Commission had stated that the commission does not have the power to make awards, but merely makes recommendations of the federal executive, who will make the awards; that the federal executive has not made any awards up to the present time, because of the lack of full authorization by Congress, and that Congress will pass

a law fully covering the subject during its next extraordinary session."

"The Department of State has not been advised that legislation fully covering the subject has been passed by the Mexican Congress."

"So far, the Department of State has received approximately 1400 claims for damages against Mexico."

Colby Incident Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Don Yglesias Calderon, Mexican Ambassador, called at the State Department Tuesday to explain the publication in Mexico City of a dispatch, bearing his signature and sent to the Mexican Foreign Office, saying he had conferred with Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, whom he has never seen officially and who has never given an audience to the Mexican envoy.

The Ambassador's explanation was that in a message he had sent to his government, the Mexican Foreign Office had changed the text when mention was made of the Ambassador's visit to the State Department here, to make it appear that he had seen Secretary Colby personally.

The Mexican Embassy issued the following statement:

"With reference to a telegram transmitted from Mexico City which appears to be signed by Señor Yglesias Calderon, in which it is asserted that Secretary of State Colby made certain statements to the former regarding the present relations between Mexico and the United States, the Mexican Embassy emphatically denies that Señor Yglesias Calderon has on any occasion informed his government of having held any conferences with Secretary of State Colby."

RECORD TRAFFIC ON RAILROADS IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American railroads handled a greater volume of traffic in August than ever before in that month, according to reports compiled by the American Railroad Association. In the four weeks ended August 23, 3,853,822 cars of commercial freight were loaded, compared with 3,580,367 cars in the same period of 1918, and 3,849,026 cars in 1919. In the week ended August 28 the total car loading was 955,064 as against 951,653 for the corresponding week in 1919. Freight congestion, which was acute after the switchmen's strike in April, has been largely cleared up.

SILK STOCKINGS

Wednesday, Sept. 15

Again. The assortment of colors, sizes and qualities in this most important Silk Hosiery Sale which we have ever held is again complete by the arrival of the third shipment of Ingrain Silk Stockings of a suitable fall weight.

LOT 1

Heavy, Lustrous, Ingrain Silk Hosiery, with Lisle tops and feet. 18 colors:

Black	Sky	Field Mouse
White	Canary	Purple
Navy	Smoke	Royal Blue
Dark Chestnut	Gold	Ivory
Cordovan	Suede	Old Rose
Dark Brown	Pearl	Tan

These stockings have been sold at \$3.50.

For this sale, a pair..... \$2

LOT 2

Heavy, Lustrous, All Silk Hosiery—Ingrains of a fine gauge and clear, even weave. Colors: Black, White and Cordovan. These stockings have been sold at \$4.

For this sale, a pair..... \$2.65

LOT 3

Silk Hosiery with Hand Embroidered Clocks—both plain, single strand clocks and novelty two-strand clocks of high grade workmanship. Attractive patterns in Black, White and colors with self and contrasting clocks.

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SIBERIA CHECKS RADICAL ADVANCE

Chita Government Which Succeeds Omsk Régime, Said to Be a Strong Influence in Opposition to the Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—“Siberians are unalterably opposed to Bolshevism,” declared V. I. Silinsky, who has just come from Vladivostok to confer with the Russian authorities here. Mr. Silinsky, who is an educator in times of peace, has been fighting the Bolsheviks, and he has now outlined the following picture of conditions in Siberia:

“When I left the Far East there were four governments east of Baku, they being established at Chita, Blagoveshchensk, Vladivostok, and Verkhne-Udinsk,” he said. “The Blagoveshchensk and Verkhne-Udinsk governments were organized by former Bolsheviks on the Soviet basis. The Vladivostok Government was formed partly by Social Revolutionists and partly by Communists. These three governments were created immediately after the downfall of the Koltchak Government.

“The Chita Government succeeded the Omsk Government, and upon its assumption of the supreme power last January, it declared its determination to convene the People's Legislative Assembly. The Constitution of this government was published last April. At the beginning of June last, the People's Assembly was opened. The members of this Diet were elected on the basis of universal suffrage. The Buriat and peasant populations elected their representatives in accordance with the Zemstvo electoral law, promulgated by the Petrograd temporary government of All Russia. The Cossacks chose delegates as provided in their own constitution. Every adult, male and female, 21 years old, had a right to vote, and every person 25 years of age or older was eligible for office or as representative in the Diet.

Bolshevism Opposed

“On the day of the opening of the Assembly, the executive informed the Diet that the main task of the government was to constitute a truly people's administration, and that no measures would be taken detrimental to the interests of the people, or without their consent. At its first sitting, the Diet passed an anti-Bolshevist resolution, approved the government's attitude toward Bolshevism, and ever since the Chita Government had been stabilized, being supported heartily by the peasant, Buriat and Cossack delegates, representing more than 1,000,000 rural people.

“Last July, negotiations were opened, through representatives, between the Chita and Vladivostok governments looking toward their unification and the creation of one single government in eastern Siberia on the coalition principle, but the result of these negotiations, if a decision has been reached, is still unknown.

Chita Gains Recruits

“Since May, there has been almost no fighting east of Baku. In April there were severe engagements near Chita in which the Bolsheviks were overwhelmingly defeated by the Chita Government's forces. After their complete defeat, many Bolsheviks deserted their ranks and came over to the Chita Government's lines. These men were sent to their homes and told to go to their accustomed work.

“Economic and trade conditions in Siberia are deplorable, owing to a lack of commodities of every description, and the rural population is in great need of agricultural implements and machinery. The present task of the Chita Government is to satisfy these needs and to maintain the peace, internal as well as external.

“If the Bolsheviks penetrate into eastern Siberia, there will be no peace, either internal or external. There seems to be a misapprehension concerning the policy of the Bolsheviks. I have found some people who asserted that as soon as the Communists are left to themselves, peace is established directly. The Bolsheviks can certainly be left alone by the peacefully-minded people, but the latter are not left alone by the Bolsheviks, who are now becoming more and more militaristic and offensive in Siberia.”

CARMEN'S SPOKESMEN DENIED A HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following the failure of Gov. A. E. Smith to induce United States Judge Julius M. Mayer and Lindley M. Garrison, re-

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THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

An article entitled “Photovisual Magnitudes of Stars and Planets” and written by Prof. E. S. King, has recently been issued by the Harvard College Observatory.

The brightness of stars and planets are different when compared photographically rather than visually. As the ordinary photographic plate “sees” by the blue light given off by the star

squares of the distances determine the relative brightness. By such means very accurate values were found.

He has now applied the same method for obtaining photovisual magnitudes. The results derived from the stars indicate that while Polaris or the Pole Star has a visual magnitude of 2.12, the photovisual magnitude is 2.02, or about 10 per cent brighter. It is possible that the observation of a more extensive list of stars may change this photovisual value.

For the planets it is necessary to take into consideration the distance of each planet from both sun and

“full” at its mean distance from the sun and at a time when the earth is equally distant from both.

The planets measured may be arranged according to brightness in the following order: Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, and Uranus. The difference between the photographic and the visual or photovisual magnitude is an indication of color, and is called the color index. The results show that Mars is about as ruddy as the star Aldebaran or Antares; Saturn is less so, but is nevertheless quite yellow. The other planets do not differ so much, being all about the color of Capella, or slightly more yellow than the light from the sun by which they shine.

Our map this month shows the Milky Way hugging the western horizon, and extending from due north all the way around to the southeast. This peculiarity means that the galaxy girdles the sky in a circle which has a center passing near the zenith of our southern latitude. The two Magellanic Clouds are now rising, the smaller Cloud in Hydrus being near the meridian above the pole. Higher up the bright star Achernar shines. West of the zenith Pomalhaut of the Southern Fish has begun its descent. The Southern Cross is so low at present that only Alpha can possibly be seen at our time of observation. Alpha and Beta Centauri are similarly placed. Cygnus, Aquila, Sagittarius, Scorpio and Ara are near to disappearing. In the north Pegasus with Andromeda commands attention. Due east Orion is bending his bow upward, as he rises between the Bull (Taurus) and the Hare (Lepus). The brilliant star Canopus in the southeast shows the advancing constellations which form the ship Argo. In the northeast the Pleiades (shown as an inset on the map) add their beauty to the sky.

The phases of the moon in Greenwich time are as follows: Last quarter on October 5 at 0.54 a. m., new moon on October 12 at 0.50 a. m., first quarter on October 20 at 0.29 a. m., and full moon on October 27 at 2.09 p. m. The moon this month passes the planets as follows: Neptune on October 7, Jupiter on October 9, Saturn on October 10, Mercury on October 13, Venus on October 14, Mars on October 17, and Uranus on October 23.

The planet Venus is an evening star, and is easily recognized by its superior brilliance. It is approaching Antares and near the close of October will pass about four degrees to the northward. Mars is still seen as an evening star in the southwest. It is moving from Antares into the constellation Sagittarius. On October 15 Mercury reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the sun, and may be observed near that date in the west after sunset. It will be below Venus and Antares. Neptune, Jupiter and Saturn are now morning stars. The position of Uranus is shown on the map. This planet is difficult for amateurs to observe.

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on the night of October 26-27. The area in which the eclipse will be visible includes Australia, the Indian Ocean and Eastern Africa. According to Greenwich time the moon enters the earth's shadow a little past midnight and remains immersed for three hours and 32 minutes. This is the third eclipse of this year.

UNIONIZATION OF FIREMEN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Plans for spreading the unionization movement among the members of municipal fire departments were considered at the third annual convention of the International Association of Fire Fight-

ers 222 locals in the United States and 18 in Canada, with a membership of 28,000.

WOMEN PLANNING NONPARTISAN DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—It is announced that the women of South Dakota are to organize into congressional districts for a nonpartisan political campaign. Meetings have been called at central points in the three congressional districts of the State, and at these the congressional organizations will be perfected.

It is expected that as a result of the organization of the women voters of the three congressional districts the various candidates for election to Congress and to state offices will have their claims for the support of the women voters discussed at length by the women voters, who later in the campaign may formally endorse the candidates of men who now are before the voters of South Dakota for election to state and congressional positions.

The women voters of South Dakota believe they will have the deciding vote so far as many of the candidates are concerned, and care will be exercised, before any endorsement is given, that the candidates are worthy the votes of the new women voters.

LIQUOR PURCHASERS TO BE PROSECUTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—The biggest clean-up drive against the liquor traffic since the prohibition laws went into effect will be waged by federal agents in Texas, beginning at once and continuing for at least two months, or through the Texas State Fair, to be held at Dallas in October. Activities of the federal officers will be under the direction of the prohibition enforcement officer for Texas, who announces that every effort will be made to stop the illicit traffic in liquor and to curb “moonshine operations.” Additional federal agents will be sent to Texas from other states and a special campaign in an effort to clean up the State will be made.

In connection with this drive, it is announced that hereafter the men who purchase liquor will be prosecuted, just as the men who make it or sell it. Under the law, possession of liquor without permit is an offense, the same as the sale of it, and federal agents announce that penalties will be sought for purchasers.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR GOVERNOR IN FIGHT

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—A recent attack on a courier carrying letters to an opponent of the government has led to open charges that the government is interfering with free postal and telegraph communication, even to the extent of halting messengers carrying private correspondence of the opposition. An outgrowth of such an accusation in a local newspaper was a struggle yesterday, outside the Rivas Social Club, in which Gen. Roberto Hurtado, Governor of San Juan del Sur, and Plutarco Pasos, who says one of his couriers was robbed of letters, were the principals. General Hurtado is alleged to have attacked Pasos with a whip and in the struggle to have received severe knife wounds.

WHEAT GROWERS ASK MORE CREDIT

Call Made on Federal Reserve Bank—Agitation for Method by Which American Farmers May Control Wheat Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Wheat growers of the northwest, faced by the prospect of having to sell their wheat at what they believe are ruinous prices, because of the money situation, have started a general demand on the Federal Reserve Bank to extend more liberal credit to the agricultural industry.

Agitation for some method by which the wheat growers of the nation may control the price of wheat has been an outgrowth of the situation. E. F. Ladd, president of the state Agricultural College, Nonpartisan League candidate for United States senator, has issued a manifesto in which he declares that the farmers must first gain control of credit before they can fix the price of their crop.

“Before the farmers can succeed in marketing their products at a price so established as to give the farmers a profit, they must be prepared to finance their entire program,” says Dr. Ladd. “They must have their own banks, interested in the farmers' program and endeavoring to carry it into effect. These banks must be able to finance the farmers controlling the majority of wheat grown in North Dakota and the other principal grain-growing states, so that the marketing of the crop may be spread over 12 months instead of being compressed into 60 or 90 days.

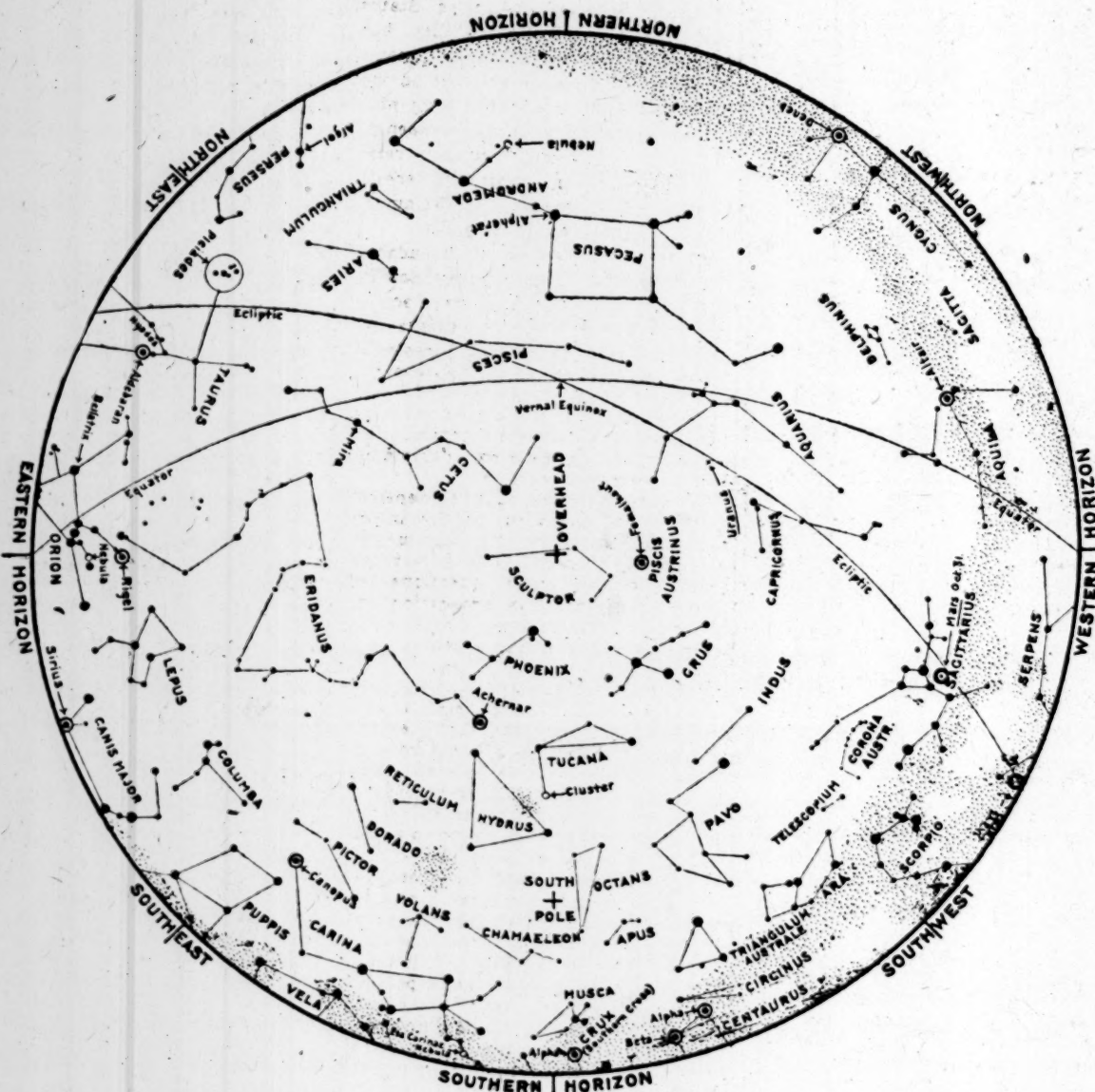
“Either the Bank of North Dakota must be utilized and similar state banks in other wheat states, or else the farmers must establish their own banks, the same as it is reported the Labor unions are now doing in Chicago, Cleveland and other cities. In North Dakota a bank such as the farmers must have already been established (The Bank of North Dakota). It has passed the experimental stage and is upon a firm foundation. There is but one course for farmers to pursue who wish to further the program that leads to the fixing of farm prices by the farmer, and that is to stand by the Bank of North Dakota.”

Dr. Ladd has made the assertion that unless the farmers of North Dakota get \$2.65 a bushel for their wheat they will not get a return on the money invested and their labor. Wheat is now selling for less than this at the mills. Many farmers are unable to obtain credit to enable them to store their wheat for higher prices.

TEXANS TO ENFORCE DRY LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BRECKENRIDGE, Texas—Citizens of Breckenridge have taken into their own hands the question of law enforcement, and at a mass meeting just held a vigilance committee of five was appointed to cooperate with the peace officers in the prevention of liquor smuggling or moonshining and in law enforcement in general. A reward of \$100 was also offered for the arrest of any person on a charge of intoxication. Citizens are determined to stop illicit trade in intoxicating liquor and to enforce the prohibition laws.



The October evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the “Southern Horizon” toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on October 6 at 11 p. m., October 21 at 10 p. m., November 6 at 9 p. m., and November 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down, corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Mayer turned a deaf ear. Surely he cannot imagine the position he has taken will allay the apprehension of the men or that it will bring the strike to an early close.

Judge Mayer issued a statement in which he said he considered that the proposed meeting between Mr. Gompers and Mr. Vahey and Mr. Garrison and himself, under the existing circumstances, would not only be useless, but would serve solely to prolong a situation which should be brought to an end. The attitude of Judge Mayer and Mr. Garrison with respect to the union was reiterated. The company would not negotiate with the strikers' organization, they said.

BOUNDARIES OF ARMENIA DATA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The report of the commission appointed by the State Department to assist President Wilson in fixing the boundaries of Armenia is expected to be completed within a fortnight. It will be merely a summing up of the most authoritative data on the subject from which the President may be enabled to draw his conclusions.

or planet, and the eye sees them by the yellow rays, we may simulate the visual observations by using a filter of a pure yellow tint and receiving the light transmitted by such a filter on the film of a yellow sensitive plate. Magnitudes obtained in this way are called photovisual.

Professor King determined some years ago the photographic magnitudes of the brighter planets, which appear to be the only photographic values so far published. These were found by his method of out-of-focus images. If a star or planet is photographed out of focus, the image is not a point on the negative, but a disk or darkened circle, whose size and intensity depend on the distance of the plate from the true focus. If we photograph with equal exposures a star and a planet separately at distances from the focus calculated to give images of equal density or tint, the distances used show the relative brightness. For example, if the distance for the planet is twice that used for the star, the planet is four times as bright as the star; if the distance is three times, then the ratio of brightness is nine times. In all cases, the

earth; also the proportion of the planetary surface illuminated. This last feature is called phase, and is similar to the phases of our moon as it passes from new to full and then wanes. The measures of an outer planet, that is, one further from the sun than the earth, are reduced to the position where the planet is on the side of the earth opposite the sun, and both planets are at their mean distances from the sun. The phase of the planet is consequently at the “full.” For an inner planet, like Venus, which is inside the earth's orbit, the reduced measures indicate the brightness, if the planet were viewed as

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CHARACTER CARS

BRITISH ENGINEERS FORM SINGLE UNION

As a Result of Various Organizations Combining the Amalgamated Engineering Society Is Now an Accomplished Fact

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Amalgamated Engineering Union is now an accomplished fact, and 10 hitherto separate organizations lose their identity and become merged in the one body. The new union starts with a membership of over 470,000 and with funds approaching £4,000,000.

The chief union embraced in the amalgamation is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to whom the greatest credit is due for an achievement that is perhaps without parallel in the history of trade unionism. For many years the leading figures in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have preached and pleaded for amalgamation, emphasizing the fact that the organization was but the result of amalgamation of a number of sectional and local societies in 1850.

Large Benefits Paid Out

At that time there were many unions and little unionism among the engine and machine makers; London alone, in addition to the branches of the more general societies, had no less than six distinct organizations catering for engineers. Almost unceasingly ever since, efforts have been made to unite whatever elements remained outside the new union to recognize the advantages and power which consolidation into one union would give.

Writing in the last monthly report, which will appear as such, the chairman in describing "The passing of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers," calls attention to the illuminating figures representing various heads of expenditure since its inception. Those who argue that the greater portion of a trade union's time and funds are devoted to strikes and lockouts will be surprised to read that in certain classes of benefits over £6,000,000 has been paid; unemployment and dispute benefits have taken £4,500,000, while £500,000 has been granted as assistance to other trades during periods of adversity.

Test of Success

As a speaker once remarked however, the standard of a trade union's success is not measured by its bank balance or its numerical strength, but by its ability to improve the standard of living of its members. Measured by this "acid test" the society stands in an extremely favorable position. Whereas the average wage of the skilled engineer in 1851 was about 25s. per week of 60 hours, the same skill today throughout the country averages £4.7.0. for a normal week of 47 hours.

The engineers have traveled far since the amalgamation of 1850 when William Allen and William Newton laid open a new chapter in industrial organization. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been associated with all the advanced movements and has itself been engaged in what must be regarded as some of the biggest strikes and lockouts during the last half century, notably the lockout of 1852 and the eight hour's strike of 1897. Earlier still there was the movement initiated in Lancashire for the abolition of the "Quitance Paper" system, under which men were refused employment unless they carried with them signed papers of a clean discharge from previous employment; clean discharge being invariably denied to all who were members of a trade union or who had an element of character and independence in their make-up.

Pioneers in Many Directions

Having regard to the present strength and influence of the Meters Federation it is a strange reflection that this organization 20 years ago should be struggling to free their members from the operations of a "character note" system in many respects similar to that which the engineers had successfully combated over 40 years earlier. In many other directions were the engineers the pioneers.

The greatest movement for an eight-hour day was that conducted by G. N. Barnes, when general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which, although not successful at the time, yet paved the way and created such a body of public opinion and intelligent demand on the part of skilled craftsmen that adoption by the employers became inevitable. The eight-hour day is now being en-

joyed by every engineer and shipbuilder in the country, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers played no little part in the final negotiations which led to the agreement. Throughout the whole of its history the society has been fortunate in having strong, intelligent men with forceful characters within its ranks, names that are honored and respected wherever men are gathered together for purposes of fellowship and cooperation, imbued with a desire to leave the old world brighter than they found it.

Outstanding Figures

G. N. Barnes, M. P., has already been mentioned and is, of course, well known wherever the English language is spoken. He resigned the secretaryship so that he would be better able to devote his whole time to his parliamentary duties, ultimately being invited to a seat in the War Cabinet during the last years of the European struggle. Another member of the society who attained cabinet rank is John Burns, the popular and vigorous former member for Battersea.

Although Mr. Burns never held an official position, preferring to devote his time and abilities to politics, he yet exercised considerable influence, particularly in the London area among the rank and file, occupying in his day and generation a position approximating to the present industrialist. For it is recorded that as a young man of 26 he was an advocate of the new unionism, but that the Delegate Meeting, the highest tribunal in the affairs of the society, were not impressed by his pleadings, evidenced by the fact that a "resolution in favor of parliamentary representation was withdrawn owing to lack of support."

"Aristocrats of Labor"

It is a strange commentary upon the times we live in that the new school (happily not numerically strong) argue seriously that Labor has passed that stage, asserting forcefully that there is nothing that Parliament can achieve that cannot be obtained by intelligent use of the industrial organization. Always to the forefront of all advanced movements of the workers, always ready to advise, and render financial assistance to redress wrongs and to fight an oppressor, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has nevertheless a record of sanity and moderation in the councils of labor, which doubtless earned for the engineers the title of "aristocrats of labor."

It is earnestly to be desired that the new amalgamation will retain the self-respect and esteem with which the name of the engineers has been associated, and that the membership will continue to conduct themselves as befitting the "aristocrats of labor," making straight the paths that will lead to the society's greatest usefulness to the operative engineers.

SOVIETS PASSING THROUGH A CRISIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Analysis of dispatches reaching the State Department and information from other official sources in Washington, would seem to prove conclusively that the passage of time has not enabled the Soviet régime to improve economic conditions in Russia. The dispatches, in fact, show that the state of affairs is going from bad to worse, the stage of food shortage having been reached where great numbers of the population are growing more restive. Indications are that the Soviets are passing through a crisis.

According to dispatches to the Department of State, the food situation in Petrograd is steadily growing worse. The Petrograd Soviet has issued a decree that private individuals are forbidden to transport food, and the decree serves notice upon all concerned that a sentence of three years at hard labor will be imposed upon all persons found carrying even as much as a pound of potatoes. A small quantity of bacon has been put up for sale at 8000 rubles a pound. Civilians seeking food for themselves have been classified as "food speculators," and the Extraordinary Commission at Petrograd, vested with absolute powers within keeping of its title, has adopted a merciless policy in handling such cases, the Department of State has been informed.

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RESTORING ORDER IN DISTURBED IRELAND

Text of New Government Measure, Which Was Introduced in House of Commons by Sir H. Greenwood, Is Now Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The text of the new government measure, entitled "A Bill to Make Provision for the Restoration and Maintenance of Order in Ireland," which was introduced recently in the House of Commons by Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has now been issued. The measure, which is supported by the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, the attorney-general for England and Ireland, as well as the Solicitor-General for Ireland, consists of two clauses.

The first clause provides that, "where it appears to the King in Council that owing to a state of disorder in Ireland ordinary law is inadequate for the prevention of crime or the maintenance of order, His Majesty in Council may issue regulations under the Defense of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, referred to hereafter as the Principal Act for securing the restoration and maintenance of order in Ireland, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Lord-Lieutenant and Chief Secretary and of members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf."

Trial by Court-Martial

"The provision of the Defense of the Realm Act with respect to trial by courts-martial or courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offenses against the Defense of the Realm regulations, are extended to the trial and punishment of persons who have committed crimes in Ireland, whether before or after the passing of the act, including persons committed for trial or against whom indictments have been found. It is provided, however, that

"(a) Any crime when so tried shall be punishable with the punishment assigned to the crime by statute law or common law.

"(b) That a court-martial, when trying a person charged with a crime punishable by death, shall include, as a member of the court, one person (who need not be an officer) nominated by the Lord-Lieutenant as being a person certified by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland or the Lord Chief Justice of England to be a person of legal knowledge and experience."

Regarding the constitution of courts, regulations under the Principal Act may be made to carry out the above provisions. The regulations so made may:

"(a) Provide that a court of summary jurisdiction, when trying a person charged with a crime of offense against the regulations, when hearing and determining any application in respect of recognizances, shall, except in Dublin metropolitan police district, be constituted by two or more magistrates, and that a court of quarter sessions, when hearing an appeal against a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction for any such crime or offense, shall be constituted of a recorder or a county court judge sitting alone.

Powers of Justices

"(b) Confer on a court-martial the powers and jurisdiction of justices or any other civil court for binding persons to keep the peace or be of good behavior; for restraining and enforcing recognizances, and for compelling persons to give evidence and to produce documents before the court.

"(c) Confer on persons authorized to summon witnesses before a court-

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martial the power of issuing warrants for compelling witnesses to attend.

"(d) Authorize the imposition by courts-martial of fines in addition to or substitution for any other punishments for offenses against the regulations, as well as for crimes, and provide for the manner in which such fines are to be enforced.

"(e) Authorize the detention in prison in any part of the United Kingdom of any person upon whom sentence of imprisonment has been passed in Ireland, whether before or after the passing of this act.

"(f) Provide for the duty of coroner and jury being performed by an army court of inquiry instead of by coroner and jury.

"(g) Provide where the court house has been destroyed the court may be held in such other court house and building as directed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

"(h) Authorize the trial without jury of any action, counter-claim, civil bill, issue, cause, or matter in the high court or county court in Ireland, which, apart from this provision, would be triable with a jury.

"(i) Provide for the retention of sums payable to any local authority from the local taxation (Ireland) account or from any parliamentary grant or from any fund administered by an government department or public body where the local authority has in any respect refused or failed to perform its duties, or for the purpose of discharging amounts awarded against the local authority in respect of compensation for criminal injuries or other liabilities of the local authority, or for the application of sums so retained toward this purpose."

Meaning of "Crime"

It is further provided that: "Any regulations made under this Act may apply either generally to the whole of Ireland or to any part thereof, and may be issued at any time, whether before or after the termination of the present war, and the principal act shall continue in force so far as may be necessary for that purpose, and the regulations may contain such consequential provisions as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act."

The interpretation sub-section of the measure provides that the expression "crime" means any treason, treason felony, misdemeanor, or other offense punishable by imprisonment, other than offenses against the Defense of the Realm Regulations, and the expression "person committed for trial" shall include a person who has entered into recognizance conditioned to plead to an indictment, or take his trial upon any criminal charge, or who has been committed to prison to await trial for any crime.

The second clause of the bill merely states that it is to be cited as the Restoration of Order in Ireland Act, 1920.

MUSICIANS STRIKE ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Musicians of motion picture theaters who have been on strike for a 50 per cent salary increase for the last two months returned to their places this week as a result of an agreement between the Musicians Federation of Chicago and the Amusement Managers Association. An increase of 40 per cent was granted, but the demand for a five-hour day was denied. The men will work six hours a day as heretofore. With the new rates salaries will range from \$50 to \$60 a week.



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LAND SCHEME FOR PALESTINE URGED

Zion Commonwealth Is a Corporation in Which Each Shareholder Has Only One Vote, Irrespective of Amount

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine.—The immediate and most serious problem in connection with the establishment of the Jews in Palestine is the problem of land—land purchase and land ownership. How is sufficient land for the settlement of the Jews in Palestine to be obtained and how is this land to be owned by them?

Of the many schemes which are being presented, the one which is finding greatest favor is the Zion Commonwealth plan of Bernard Rosenblatt, a young American lawyer, a scheme which has been endorsed by the American Zionist Organization and actively supported by American Jews since 1914.

Neglected Lands

The land in Palestine, roughly classified, falls into four categories: land owned by the Arabs; land held by the Jewish colonists; the holy places, and other lands which are internationally owned or held by churches, and finally, great areas of former Turkish Crown land, which have remained desolate for centuries. It is this neglected land which the Jews wish to buy and develop.

The dilemma on the horns of which they find themselves is the eternal struggle between opportunism and idealism. They know well the truth contained in the statement of the Zionist leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, made so seriously to the delegates assembled at the international Zionist conference just held in London: "The next two years are the critical years of the Jewish national home, and by what we achieve in these two years we shall be judged for long after. The world expects to see results, solid, real results, soon, and unless we can and the means to achieve all that we have achieved something and can show that we have the will, and the talents and the means, to achieve all that we have claimed the right to achieve, then there may grow up such a doubt as to our powers as would prove a very serious hindrance to our future work."

Deep Jewish Traditions

In other words, the Jewish national aspirations depend largely on how quickly they can establish themselves in Palestine, acquire a majority of the land, and settle a majority of the population. Every effort, however, is subjected to certain deep Jewish traditions. The Jewish land credo is as old as the Jewish people, and so idealistic as to make one fear for its practicability, the circumstances being what they are. The Hebrew ideals of social justice, which have permeated Jewish psychology too deeply to be disregarded, demand that the land shall be worked by the occupants under hereditary rental, and belong to the nation; that there shall be no increase in land values due to speculation, and that increases due to the growth and development of the community shall inure to its benefit. These fundamentals are bred in the bone and sinew of the Zionist movement, which stands not merely for a Jewish national home, but for a country which shall be a living demonstration of Hebrew righteousness translated into social realities. The Jews have had enough ex-

perience in other countries to realize that their whole future economic life will be conditioned by the basis upon which they settle the land.

Within the last few years it has become evident that the original program for buying land in Palestine, while it fulfills the idealistic demands which the Jews have put upon themselves, does not meet the realities of the situation. From the beginning of the Zionist movement a Jewish National Fund has existed for the purpose of collecting money to buy land which shall be publicly owned.

Active Competition

The obvious trouble with this plan is that it presumes no active competition—that the land will wait for the Zionist to buy it. In point of fact, while the Zionists have been collecting voluntary contributions, other people with no ideals to bother them were buying the land. As soon as it became known that the Jews wanted Palestine the land acquired a speculative value. A way had to be found to use private capital in obtaining land without making private capital the master.

The Zion Commonwealth, Inc., finds the way out through cooperative purchasing and development. It is a corporation in which each shareholder has one vote, irrespective of the amount of his investment. Buyers of land through this agency purchase surface values only, all mineral deposits remaining the property of the whole community. They are required to settle it within six years after purchasing, or permit the corporation to resell it, retaining a mortgage as a protection, but holding it against the corporation. The purchase of the land is made with the understanding that out of every area sufficient to house a colony, one-tenth of the land

shall be set aside for a village, where the farmers shall have their homes, the tradesmen their shops, and where there shall be a synagogue and school. This one-tenth is communal land. It can be leased, but never bought. All trading in this land, private owners being permitted to use their land only for agricultural purposes. Such a system, it will be seen, not only guards against customary land evils, but assures an intelligent city and village planning. It has commended itself to Prof. Patrick Geddes of the University of Edinburgh, the distinguished city planner, who is helping to design the Jewish villages.

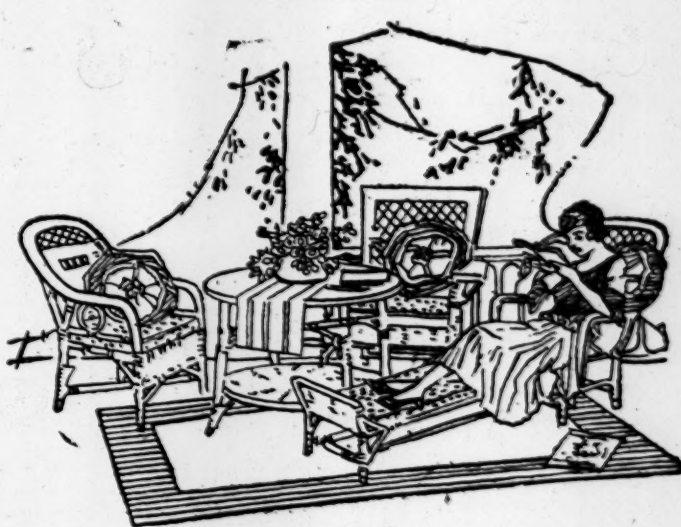
Corporation Works Land

The purchaser is required to settle within six years or relinquish his claim, but in the meanwhile the corporation cultivates the land. Laborers are recruited from the coming immigrants, and work for wages and a share of the profits. The corporation reckons that a percentage of the original purchasers will never come to Palestine; it ascertains from year to year what the prospects in each case are, and works with the object of encouraging the laborers to become permanent settlers. Since the land will accommodate an increasing number of workers with each year of its development, they foresee no period in which the laborers will be driven from the soil.

Although the plan is still in its infancy, it already has a capital of \$2,500,000, and its president, Mr. Rosenblatt, is now in Palestine negotiating for the purchase of several hundred thousand acres. So far the investors are all Americans. A similar corporation is shortly to be formed in Palestine for Jewish investors from all over the world.

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HOW KING ALFONSO REGARDED THE WAR

Revelations, Said to Be Made to a French "Personage," Show King Shrewd Amateur Strategist, Keenly Following Struggle

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 14.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—In the continuance of the revelations (published in the "Matin" of Paris and reproduced here) which King Alfonso is stated to have made to a French personage in Madrid and which are exciting much comment here, we see again the Spanish monarch as a shrewd amateur strategist, closely following, in the way of a military expert, the progress of the war. In this at all events there is nothing in the least improbable; it is known by all in Madrid who visited the palace in those days that the King had a series of maps about him showing every theater of war, the positions and strengths of all the opposing forces, and that he studied the circumstances and situations with a keen curiosity as to future developments. There is speculation as to the identity of the French personage to whom these remarkable statements of fact and opinion were made, and a name is mentioned not wholly dissociated from the diplomacy of the past in Madrid.

The King was considering the prospects at the beginning of 1917 and said that he had an approximate idea of what the French, English, Italian and Russian armies represented in active forces. He could form an idea also of the accumulation of material means that they would set at work on all the fronts, and that accumulation appeared to him monstrous. It exceeded anything that the imagination of distant neutrals in the war could conceive. He could form an idea which he believed to be exact, of the magnificent bravery that the Allies were going to exert, anxious to make an end of it, and he understood their firm will to conquer. "You will be victorious," said the King to his listener. "In six months Germany and Austria will be overthrown. Will they be definitely crushed? I do not think so. The Allies are perhaps a little optimistic and take their desires for realities; they confuse the effort accomplished with the effort necessary. Embedded in its lack of foresight and in its egoism the British Empire found itself in a difficulty to put fifty or sixty thousand men at the service of France in 1914.

A Magnificent Effort
"Since that time England has accomplished a magnificent effort—magnificent when one compares it with the mediocrity of the early days. But all this does not put on the western front the 3,000,000 of English who ought to be found there. Belgium is a victim of German barbarity, but also of its want of foresight and its passion for comfort. All of us deplore its odious martyrdom, and it is splendid for France to have been able to draw 15,000 men from the debris of this country. But all this does not represent the five or six hundred thousand men that the Belgian Army ought to put into the line. Italy has organized an army, which is beginning to be well equipped, but its part has been almost nothing so far. It has not inflicted on the enemy any damage in proportion to its numerical strength. I know, on the other hand, that the French Army has done and will do tomorrow more than its duty. Whatever may be the deficiencies that result from the English egoism and the Italian and Belgian idleness for 40 years, I am satisfied that the simultaneous action of the allied forces, which soon will strike as three against one from the North Sea to the Carso, will give you the victory. But there is cause to fear that on the eastern front the results may be less brilliant."

The King said it was no use discussing the entry into the campaign of the Russian Army 30 months previously. Its material means were insufficient, and its means of production ridiculous. After the adventures of 1914 the Russian Army ought to have withdrawn. The year 1915 was nothing but a retreat, very clever, as far as it went. But after the stabilization of the front, Russia ought to have employed the whole of the year 1916

in reorganizing herself. She did not do so. She had called up great masses of men and had instructed them as well as the wretchedness of her cadres permitted; she had almost armed them, but she had not given munitions to them. Russian industry should have been able to have produced at least double of what it had yielded. "You other allies," said the King, "call that a lapse in preparation. For me I call it treason!"

King Excited

Don Alfonso is declared to have become quite excited when he discussed the case of the Germans in Petrograd, who formed "a state within a state," and had obstructed the work of the Tsar and the Nationalists. The Germans at court and the Jews of Petrograd had caused the greatest danger that had threatened the Allies since the beginning of the war. "The loyalty of the Tsar," remarked the King, "has saved you from a separate peace, but not by much; at one moment I thought that it was done. But the loyalty of the Emperor has not prevented the German virus from obstructing or paralyzing all the administrations which are engaged in the war. A Slav is like a cat; he is always wanting to deceive someone. Every detail of the Russian affairs which stupefy me."

King Alfonso made it clear that he understood that the Russian Army was only provided with munitions in such areas as the Germans permitted them to be so supplied. Apart from this, he was certain, and he repeated the statement often, that it was only the efforts made by the French mission with reference to armaments and munitions that had enabled the Russian Army to continue the struggle thus far. "Eh, well, next spring, some weeks ahead," he said, "will this army have the necessary strength to break up the enemy front as Brusiloff did it the year before? I don't know, but I doubt it. I know that in any case its action will not be useless. The Russian Army, whose impulse is always magnificent, at the decisive moment will make its sacrifice better than others. This sacrifice, being added to that of the western front, will weaken the enemy to the extent of making him incapable of any violent retaliation. But you will not kill him. The new harvest will come at this time. Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians and Turks have been waiting for it amid terrible privations. But finally, after all your victories which, so far as I am concerned, are beyond discussion, you will find yourself faced with a new year of war."

British Will Strike Hard

"On every front you will have reconquered kilometers and kilometers, probably hundreds of kilometers. And afterward? You see you have let them take too much land. In their quick dash upon east and west they benefited in 1914 and 1915 from 45 years of preparation. They laid their hands on immense territories which they have surrounded by lines of formidable defenses about which you know more than I do. These defenses you will pierce—I am sure of it—methodically, slowly, at the price of sanguinary losses, which indeed you will bear bravely. At this game the French Army, which can do nothing by halves, will exhaust its efforts, victorious elsewhere. The British Army will strike hard and I see it advancing slowly across a devastated country, through a thousand obstacles, through a thousand destructions on the tracks of the German Army. Once more, the six months which are beginning, will yield to you, I think, a magnificent series of triumphs, but you will not accomplish in 1917 the overthrow that you seek. Among other things you will be short of 1,000,000 of English. And so you will be brought on to the month of October or November. That will be the time for reflections and decisions. You will want one or two years of war to crush completely the central empires. Each of the allies must make an examination of its own conscience. I do not know what conclusion will be reached by the British Empire, whose 400,000,000 of people will have supplied you with 2,000,000 of men at the decisive moment. I do not know what Russia will think, her population exceeding 500,000,000 of men and her birth rate prodigious, and who

will come out of this war awakened to modern life rather than ruined.

"But you French will have to examine the vastness of the losses you have suffered, the enormous expenses you have undergone, the state of your credit and the costs of every kind that one or two more years of war will involve. The decision that the Allies will reach matters only to themselves, but the year of war, or the two years of war, which will perhaps bring about the ruin of glorious France, are, to begin with, useless and are afterward dangerous to the very cause that you pursue."

In this vein the King discussed the advantages that might be gained by disorganizing and breaking up the enemy coalition when it was three parts beaten rather than continuing a outright and without discernment a war that would only serve private interests.

A Little Austria

"The war aims proclaimed by the Allies," the King continued, "are perfectly clear, but the practical realization of the projects of the coalition will not be an easy thing and may lead you to some monstrous mistakes. Have you, yes or no, for object to free the world and yourselves from the German tyranny, or do you propose to strengthen that tyranny by aggravating it with the Slav tyranny? Are you going to deliver to Russia what she has lost—and what she cannot reconquer? Are you going to grant her the protectorate over all the Poles, who will not enjoy to excess the happiness that awaits them? Will you subordinate to her the Czechs, the most intelligent and the best educated of all the Slavs? Will you make her the moral protector of the new Serbia which will reach up to the Adriatic? Will you give her the Straits with Constantinople? What do you think of it? Austria, deprived of the Trentino, of Trieste, of Croatia, of part of Hungary, of Bohemia, and the rest, will form—to the utmost joy of Russia and Germany—a little kingdom, a province of 20,000,000 inhabitants, which will form automatically part of German central Europe. Germany will recover in this way the 20,000,000 inhabitants which you will have taken from her in the east and west."

"The immense Russia which tomorrow will stretch from Vladivostok to the Adriatic, and the central Europe, which you will have carefully reconstituted and whose territories are absolutely intact, will be the final epilogue of this war. All the neutrals expect something better from the perspicacity of the Allies. In France, as in the majority of the allied countries, the 5-centime newspapers have decided that there ought to be more Austria. The various Russian embassies know exactly the price and the significance of these new convictions, but all these manifestations are not argument."

So the King urged that instead of suppressing Austria, the Allies ought to make use of her by separating her if possible from Germany, and he added, "If you wish to make use of me in this sense, I am ready to act when the time comes. Do not imagine that the business will be one of the easiest!"

Prosperity!

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MANCHESTER'S BIG BILL FOR SMOKE

A Million Pounds a Year and Largest Laundry Bill Is Price City Pays for Its Coal Smoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—A million pounds a year and the biggest laundry bill in the United Kingdom, is part of the price Manchester pays for its smoke and vapor-laden atmosphere, and how best to avoid this was the problem before the Government Departmental Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapors, which has just concluded its sittings at the Manchester Town Hall.

Many witnesses appeared before the committee to testify to the numerous and varied ill effects of the fumes and smoke which are poured forth daily from the chimneys, industrial and domestic, in Manchester and the surrounding district. Farmers told how their crops were ruined and cattle destroyed by the fumes from the chemical works in the Runcoon districts. Residents from Crumpsall described in strong terms the atmospheric horrors of the neighborhood in which they lived, and a representative of the Women's Citizens Association exhibited curtains and blouses to illustrate the uncleanness of the city's atmosphere.

Educating the Public

Alderman Kay, chairman of the Manchester Corporation Gas Committee, in giving evidence said that, in his opinion, half the smoke nuisance was due to domestic chimneys, and he strongly advocated the use of gas for heating and cooking. A special building in a central and convenient place for educating the public by means of practical demonstrations with various heating and cooking appliances, gas, electric, hot-water, and oil, was the suggestion of R. H. Clayton, of the Manchester Oxide Company, as he had more faith in education than in legislation in these matters.

The scheme would be costly, he observed, but as the smoke nuisance was costing Manchester £1,000,000 a year, it would pay the city in the long run to have a department such as this.

The chief engineer and the manager of the Manchester Corporation Electricity Department, S. L. Pearce, fortified with statistics, said that the use of electro motive power was rapidly growing, and although he had no definite data in his possession, he felt safe in saying that about 600 industrial chimneys had been displaced in Manchester as the result of this increased use of electricity, and, judging from the present rate of progress, he thought that in 10 years' time half the motive power of Manchester's industry would be derived from electricity.

Inefficiency of Boiler Plants

Mr. J. Wallbank, of the Amalgamated Society of Enginemen and Firemen, contended that the chief cause of black smoke was the inefficiency of the boiler plants in common use. The fires were over-loaded with bad coal, which rendered judicious firing impossible. He favored, too, the training of firemen, who should be taught the scientific aspect of their work; though he thought it too much to expect the men to undergo a course of instruction after a day's work—and firing was the heaviest work done in Manchester. Altogether the inquiry was a very thorough one, and the committee would no doubt return to London with a full knowledge of Manchester's need, gained both from personal experience and judicious investigation.

Discussing the inquiry with a prominent member of the late Smoke Abatement League, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked "Do you think Alderman Kay is right in his opinion that half the smoke nuisance is caused by domestic chimneys?" to which the reply was, "I certainly do not, and for this reason, because on Sundays when the manufacturing works are idle, the atmosphere is so much clearer. And again, take London where there are far

more domestic fires and less industrial chimneys, and you will find a very much better state of things. No, I think it is an indisputable fact that factory chimneys are the chief contributors to the smoke evil."

WEST AFRICAN TRADE NEEDS BRITISH AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is being realized more and more by the British overseas dominions, and dependencies, that their representation is incomplete and inadequate without the appointment of trade commissioners in London. Australia has already been nibbling at the question but nothing has, as yet, been definitely settled. Now West Africa is awakening to the undoubted advantages which would accrue from such an appointment if a suitable man or men can be found for the job. The plural is used as it is possible, if the scheme bears fruit, that two appointments will be made—one of the commissioners to push the sales of products and, if the demand justifies such action, encourage further production. The other commissioner, it is suggested, should be qualified to advise, more or less technically, in regard to the various products of the British West African possessions, such as vegetable oils, coco, rice and the like.

The trade commissioners should also be in a position to advise financiers as to the best investment of their capital in West Africa, and the information should be of such a sound nature as would induce confidence in the minds of the investing public. The name of the chief traveling inspector, A. E. Evans, has been mentioned as being a most suitable officer for one of the appointments and he has had an experience of years of the coast. The name of a possible colleague for Mr. Evans, should the appointment be made, has not, as yet, been mooted, but no doubt a suitable candidate could be found if the proposition assumes concrete form. Any further developments in the matter are awaited with interest.

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BRITAIN ARRANGING TO AID COTTON GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—At a recent meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee, held in Manchester, a letter was read from Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, which was worded as follows: "With reference to my meeting with the Empire Cotton Growing Committee on June 23 last, it may be advantageous if I state the position of His Majesty's Government toward the proposals contained in the report of the committee, which was published at the beginning of the year."

"His Majesty's Government greatly appreciates the valuable work which has been done by the committee and fully shares the view that if effect can be given generally to the proposals outlined in the committee's report, it will be of very great benefit not only to the cotton industry of this country, but to the development and well-being of the actual and potential cotton-growing portions of the Empire. The government has learned with great satisfaction of the willingness of the cotton industry in this country to agree to an annual levy by the trade itself of 6d. a bale on all cotton used in the United Kingdom, which, it is estimated, should produce approximately £100,000 per annum."

"I am now in a position to inform you, that in the event of this contribution being undertaken by the industry on its side, the government, on its part, will be prepared to recommend to Parliament the vote of £50,000 a year for the next five years, to enable the Empire Cotton Growing Committee to carry out its projects. It is obvious that some time must elapse before the organization proposed can be got into working order, and by the time that stage is reached the first annual contribution from the State should be available. I trust, therefore, that the committee will proceed at once to complete its scheme of organization and work, and that the cotton industry will give immediate effect to its undertaking so that the executive work may be started in the autumn."



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FRANCE MAY FORM UNION OF THE LEFT

Such a Course Would Mean That the Bloc National, at Present Controlling the Chamber, Is Doomed to Break Up

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Movements of the most important character are taking place in French politics. There is a great effort being made to form a union of the Left. This of course means that the Bloc National which at present controls the Chamber is doomed to break up.

The present proposal is to group together all the more democratic elements, ranging from Socialists to Republicans. Should these plans be carried out, the successor of Mr. Millerand, who has certainly lost much ground on account of his errors of tactics, even with those who are fundamentally in agreement with the basis of his policy, would be Aristide Briand.

France Unsupported

Even the most moderate critics of the government, such as Philip Millet of the "Temps," do not hesitate to say that in foreign affairs France finds herself not absolutely isolated, at any rate no longer supported as she might properly have expected to be. To Dr. Millerand and Justice, he has sometimes been the victim of his own officials who have petulantly and impulsively committed France to dangerous policies. Nevertheless, whatever may be Mr. Millerand's responsibility, he is now criticized on all sides. The Poincaré criticism accuses him of surrendering French interests, notably in reducing German coal deliveries and in making advances to Germany, whereas on the other hand the Premier is assailed for his somewhat clumsy attempts to shake off British domination. There were few politicians who were not really alarmed, for example, at the recognition of General Wrangel, irrespective of their views about Russia, irrespective of their views about England, they could not but regret this precipitate action which so seriously imperiled the entente while linking France to yet another Russian general of unknown value.

The Bloc National has many members who regard the situation with something akin to dismay, and they are quite prepared to separate themselves from this hitherto all-powerful group. The situation as it is seen by them has been well expressed by one of their publicists as follows: There is the peril to our alliances, the isolation of France in face of a Germany that the Treaty of Versailles has neither disarmed nor reconciled; there is in respect of Russia the obstinate pursuit of a blind and impulsive policy; and there is the love of military adventures which necessitates compulsory military service for French youths of at least two and perhaps three years.

Domestic Situation

As for the domestic situation, a note of alarm is raised because of the proposal to establish an embassy in relations with the Vatican. The Republicans believe that Roman Catholicism will creep back into the schools. Now anti-clericalism, though it has slumbered so long, is a force to be reckoned with in France. Every election that has ever been fought since the Republic was founded on the issue of clericalism has resulted in victory for the anti-clericalists. The last election was fought on the question of property, that is to say that the Socialists were directly ranged against the non-Socialists. For this purpose there was a pact between Roman Catholics and anti-Roman Catholics who were united to resist what they described as Bolshevism. That was the origin of the Bloc National. Anti-Socialism is its basis. Now that Socialism is less aggressive, the anti-clericalists begin to ask whether they have not bought their victory too dearly, because they are now menaced with the resumption of relations with the Vatican. It is for this reason more than any other that they propose to leave the Bloc National and to join forces even with the moderate Socialists.

There is also considerable criticism of the financial methods of the present government. The task of any financial minister would be difficult indeed, but Mr. Francis Marsal has not given satisfaction to several sections of public opinion. The ideas on taxation which he has adopted are not considered broad enough. The burden is not sufficiently put upon the backs of the rich, according even to the Left part of the Bloc National.

All this has led to the attempted formation of a sort of opposition which would draw its members even from the Bloc National itself on one

side and which would draw its members even from the Socialist Party on the other.

Socialist Aid Questioned

But would the Socialists lend their aid to the formation of such a Union of the Left? That is obviously a dominant question. If they will not, then the proposed union can hardly be sufficient. It would be composed of Radicals who are not very numerous in the present Parliament and those Republicans who dissent from the Bloc National. It so happens that the Socialist Party in France is undergoing a crisis.

According to a resolution which was adopted by the party on the eve of the last election, they can not work with any other party. Their independence is absolute. They will have nothing whatever to do with the most advanced Radicals. During the war there were several Socialist members of the government holding high office. That policy has been entirely condemned, and the Socialists remained isolated.

The position is now changed. The party was led by the extremists to defeat at the elections. Certainly, there were tendencies to Bolshevism and to violence, foolish talk of revolution, and the party rushed headlong further and further to the Left. The reaction was bound to come. It is coming now.

What has precipitated the crisis is the return of Mr. Marcel Cachin and Mr. Frossard from Russia. They were apparently impressed with the methods of bolshevism, and they are now advocates of the Third International, that is to say of the organization which has its seat at Moscow.

Moderates in Revolt

The moderate members of the party are in revolt. Led by Paul Boncour, they denounce these tendencies and they have taken up an attitude that can only result in the splitting of the party. Many members are endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation, but it is hard to see how this can be done. The views of the two sections are completely at variance.

What, then, is likely to happen is that the moderate members of the party will detach themselves or will be detached, and, under another name, will join this proposed Union of the Left. The Socialist Party will certainly be weakened and will become a mere revolutionary body which is deprived of the steady influence of such men as Paul Boncour. But, obviously, the Union of the Left will become a practical proposition, for these moderate Socialists are in reality simple reformers who will adopt purely parliamentary methods and will have a minimum program which even the Republicans can accept.

In reality, whatever may be the ultimate doctrines and the far-off aims of a section of the Union, it will not be dissimilar from the old groups that Waldeck-Rousseau and Emile Combes led. It should always be remembered that, apart from a few violent spirits, Socialism in France is essentially moderate and, indeed, there are few prime ministers who have not been at one time or other Socialist. Notable examples are René Viviani, Aristide Briand, and Alexander Millerand.

EDUCATIONAL PLAN PROPOSED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Oireachtas just held in Dublin corresponds to the Welsh Eisteddfod. Musical entertainments, theatrical performances, dancing, lectures, conferences, and varied amusements and games fill the bill. All these are carried out with faithful adherence to Gaelic traditions, and the Irish language is almost the only medium of communication.

At a recent conference at the Mansion House on education, it was proposed and carried that in future in the primary and secondary schools: Every subject should be taught through Irish; Irish history should be taught to every child; and Irish music and Irish dancing to every class. Also that all Irish National School teachers must be qualified to carry out this program, those over 50 years of age to be allowed three years to qualify.

It was also proposed and carried, that the National University should provide special vacation courses of instruction in all the necessary subjects, so that after five years, teachers would be able to obtain certificates qualifying them to teach entirely through the medium of the Irish language; also that no college of the university should be permitted to grant a degree of any kind to any student unable to speak Irish fluently.

Two Irish plays were excellently presented at the Rotunda recently, and, curiously enough, although the plots dealt with present day police and magistrates, and men "on the run," the situations were entirely humorous and the dialogue sparkled with Irish wit, a surprising lack of bitterness in the topical allusions being noticeable.

DAMASCUS HOSTILE TO FRENCH TROOPS

General Gouraud Submits Conditions to Government, Appeals to Force and Enters Damascus After Encounter

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Weary of witnessing the marks of hostility unceasingly displayed by the Government of Damascus, whose maneuvers were opposing the application of the French mandate over Syria, and hindering or retarding, to the great injury of the country its political and administrative organization as well as its economic development, General Gouraud found himself obliged, in the name of the French Government, to notify the Government of Damascus that he required on its part the acceptance of a certain number of conditions essential for guaranteeing order, assuring the security of the populations and permitting the organization of the mandate.

If all these conditions were not accepted the French Government was ready to appeal to force, without any reserve, to liberate the reasonable elements of the East Zone from the oppression of the extreme parties controlling the Government of Damascus.

General Gouraud's Conditions

Emir Feisal informed General Gouraud that all his conditions were accepted. They are as follows:

1. To allow to the French troops the free use of the railway from Rayak to Aleppo, guaranteed by the military occupation of the town of Aleppo and of the principal stations.
2. To abolish immediately compulsory military service and to restore the Sherifian army to its dimensions of December 1, 1919.
3. To accept the French mandate, which will be as light and as liberal as possible; to entirely respect the independence of the country, and to leave its administration to the local functionaries.
4. To permit the circulation of Syrian money.
5. To punish the most notorious among those guilty of acts of hostility directed against French troops.

In the absence, however, of a conciliatory attitude on the part of the Government of Damascus, General Gouraud, taking advantage again of his liberty of action, gave orders to his troops to resume the forward march on July 24. The troops encountered important Sherifian forces which were solidly occupying the passes separating the Oued Teguieh from Khan Malselouh, the Sherifian headquarters and the concentration center for the latter troops, composed of all the elements of the Damascus division reinforced by bands of Bedouins, and armed with cannon and machine guns.

French Troops Victorious

The French troops, comprising the elements of the four hundred and fiftieth regiment of infantry, the second regiment of Algerian sharpshooters, the Senegalese brigade, the African rifles, the regiment of Moroccan spahis of the artillery company, with mountain and other guns, commanded by General Goybet, engaged them in a sharp fight for eight hours to clear the pass, eight kilometers in length, which commands the road to Damascus. The ground was particularly difficult and rendered the employment of artillery almost impossible. Moreover the bombardment was led by the tanks and aeroplanes which fulfilled their mission as brilliantly as in the most successful days of the great war. The combat ended in a complete rout for the Sherifians, and for the French troops their greatest victory in Syria. The Sherifian troops no longer exist, demoralized by the considerable losses which they had sustained. They left on the field nine cannon, 25 machine guns, an important quantity of munitions, and considerable war matériel. The Sherifian Minister of War, Youssef Azme, was one of the casualties. After this signal victory the French troops continued the onward march and entered Damascus.

FRENCH TRANSPORT OF COAL FROM GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The preparations that have been made for the transport of German coal include the utilization of river and canal boats, for it is only by making the utmost use of this service that it will be possible to bring the larger quantities of coal into France, assuming that Germany fulfills her obligations.

The boat owners called a council to examine the situation. While Yves Le Troquer, the Minister of Public Works, has drawn up a general scheme, these boat owners felt that they could not do all that is expected of them. The material difficulties are, they say, almost insurmountable. It is true, they point out, that the Treaty of Versailles foreshadowed the restitution of France of a large number of river boats by way of reparation, but that clause has never been put into execution.

There exists a Commission of Navigation, presided over by Mr. Clavelle, the former Minister of Public Works, which is charged with the repatriation of the boats to be restored, but that commission has not yet entered the domain of reality.

Indeed, the difficulty is not only a difficulty of material. It is complicated by strikes. In consequence of these labor troubles, at the present moment 600 boats remain empty at Rouen, 250 at Havre, 300 at Béthune, and many others in other places. It is a pity to see all this tonnage completely immobilized when France's needs are greatest.

One of the boat owners, Louis Louis, was asked to draw up a report on the situation. In this report he shows that the navigation of the Rhine itself is not practicable throughout its course for the barges which compose the greater part of French tonnage. Nevertheless, if proper steps are taken, and he points out what those steps must be, French barges can assure in large measure the transport of much of the German coal. Part of it would have to be taken to the ports of Ghent and Antwerp, and so by sea.

Now the German boat owners are endeavoring to demonstrate the impossibility of coping with the problem of transporting such large quantities of coal as are required by France, and stimulated by their refusal and by way of reply to them, the French boat owners are trying to elaborate plans which will render German aid less necessary. In view of their resolve, the Germans, who do not wish to lose their share of the transport, immediately became more reasonable. Mr. Louis has constituted a program which will establish a cooperation between the Minister of Liberated Regions and the boat owners. The barges in the lower Seine will be loaded with material and foodstuffs for the liberated regions and will then go on to Strasbourg, to be loaded with coal from the Ruhr and the Saar.

The situation is not yet satisfactory, but nevertheless it is hoped by tactful treatment to make the most of French river resources and to leave the Germans with no excuse for the non-delivery of coal on the ground that transport is impossible.

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BRITISH SHIPPING SITUATION BETTER

Despite Difficulties, Britain, It Is Thought, May Be in Even Stronger Position Than Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Howard Houlder, presiding at the recent annual general meeting of the London General Shipowners Society at St. Mary Axe, commented on the Harbors, Docks and Piers (temporary increase of charges) Bill. They were all agreed, he stated, that there must be some increase in the dues and income to the authority arising out of the increase in wages, and they could only hope that the output might be in proportion to the increase which had been given to the workers.

He affirmed that they were still more or less in a chaotic state arising out of the war, but it was satisfactory to find that for all practical purposes the control of shipping had now been removed. One of the features arising out of the war was the tendency toward the absorption of a greater portion of the mercantile marine by the big line companies, and the number of smaller independent shipowners had been very greatly reduced. That meant the withdrawing from practical work in connection with shipping matters of some of the most experienced shipowners. He believed it would be a serious thing for the trade of the country if the present tendency of absorption was carried to an extreme.

As to foreign competition, they were undoubtedly in a very different position in relation to the trade of the country than they were before the war. America had made great strides, Mr. Houlder continued. All credit to the United States for the great effort they put forth in shipbuilding during the war.

There were many who thought that it would mean almost the end of British supremacy at sea, but it was completely immobilized when France's needs are greatest.

One of the boat owners, Louis Louis, was asked to draw up a report on the situation. In this report he shows that the navigation of the Rhine itself is not practicable throughout its course for the barges which compose the greater part of French tonnage. Nevertheless, if proper steps are taken, and he points out what those steps must be, French barges can assure in large measure the transport of much of the German coal. Part of it would have to be taken to the ports of Ghent and Antwerp, and so by sea.

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forting to find from the recent returns of Lloyds Register that British shipping was again in the ascendant, and that Great Britain was building more than one million tons in excess of what was under construction in the United States of America. Certain legislation threatened in the United States was of a disquieting character, but they should not take it seriously in view of the fact that a presidential election was imminent.

With regard to the industrial conditions at home, all were disquieted at the huge increase of wages, which they would not mind so much if hand in hand with that increase went an increase in the same ratio of production. If the present tendency continued whereby the more a man got in wages the less he produced, it could only bring us to national bankruptcy. "There is reason, however, to believe," he added, "that in certain labor sections the fallacy of the present position is being understood, and there are signs of a return to reason. We can only hope that this tendency, if it exists, will be accentuated, and we shall reach a more normal condition of things before very long."

Arising out of this, Mr. Houlder said, it was simply ludicrous that seamen should put forward a proposal for an eight-hour day on board ship. If that were put into effect, he considered, it would render the operation of ships absolutely impossible. If they overcame all these difficulties he believed that Great Britain would be in an even better position in regard to world trade than she had been in the past.

CANADA'S SUGAR PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SARNIA, Ontario—Sugar prices in Canada are declining slower than in the United States. This undoubtedly is caused by the international traffic in sugar. Although practically all local traffic of sugar from Sarnia to the United States has ceased, through traffic from Montreal to the United States, which is not in charge of the consulate, is still heavy. Large shipments have been made to Port Huron

and other Michigan cities in the last few days, notwithstanding the fact that prices at some places across the border are lower than those which still prevail here. Railway officials expect heavy shipments to continue for some time. Just now, some of the Canadian refined sugar is being re-exported into Canada at a saving locally. The drop in price made itself felt in the United States first and local points are making use of this turn of events while export from more distant Canadian places is still being made through this port.

BROKEN HILL STRIKE NEAR SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—After many months of industrial conflict, the dispute which has shut down the huge mining field of Broken Hill bids fair to be settled. A compulsory conference in Sydney of the parties to the dispute has resulted in an agreement to submit the whole of the questions at issue to an independent tribunal.

Five representatives of the mine owners and five of the men will meet with a judge or other chairman, to be selected by the Prime Minister and the New South Wales Labor Premier, acting conjointly. Each side binds itself to abide by the tribunal's decision and in the event of a deadlock the chairman's decision will be final.

The ratification of this agreement has yet to be made by the miners at Broken Hill, and even with ratification it is improbable that work will be begun by the miners pending the decision of the tribunal.

JEWISH SALVATION ARMY

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for the formation of a Jewish salvation army, national in scope, were announced yesterday by the American Jewish Seventy Elders.



The Thoroughly Comfortable Union Suit

The patented *Marvelfit* feature of the Kayser Knit Union Suit supplies is thorough fit and comfort, which the ordinary union suit lacks. With flaps cut two inches wider, both front and back, than ordinary garments, the *Marvelfit* feature of Kayser Knit Union Suits is assured an overlap wide enough to give ease whatever posture one may assume. This feature avoids wrinkling or discomfort of any kind.

When at the underwear counter, examine and notice the width and expert design of this feature and compare it with that of other knit garments.

Each garment cut separately by hand—the back narrower than the front, arm-holes that cannot bind, shoulder straps that never slip, Kayser Knit Underwear has the same accuracy of fit that has always characterized Kayser "Italian" Silk Underwear. Julius Kayser & Co., New York.

KAYSER KNIT UNDERWEAR
COTTON, LISLE AND MERCERIZED

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Japanese Blue Prints

Many housewives are realizing more and more how useful as well as attractive these Japanese Scarfs and Doilies are. They look well on the table, besides being able to withstand many, many tubbings.

Scarfs 18x72 inches, priced	\$1.25
24-inch square Scarfs, priced	\$1.75
28-inch square Scarfs, priced	\$2.25
34-inch square Scarfs, priced	\$3.25
40-inch square Scarfs, priced	\$4.00
48-inch square Scarfs, priced	\$5.75

Square Doilies, hemstitched hem, 30 inch, priced	\$2.00
36-inch square Doilies, priced	\$2.50
42-inch square Doilies, priced	\$3.00
48-inch square Doilies, priced	\$3.50
54-inch square Doilies, priced	\$4.00
60-inch square Doilies, priced	\$4.50

Art Needlework Shop—Second Floor

Briggs-Vanderhoof-Pearson

Furniture

Beautiful suites, in all modern and period styles, for

Living Rooms
Dining Rooms
Sun Parlors
Bedrooms

Numerous occasional pieces for completing any scheme of furnishing or decoration.

Moderate Prices

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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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Auction and Storage Co.

MOVING PACKING
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Fire Proof Storage Houses

Consign Your Goods to Our Care
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS TOWNSEND
BEATEN EASILY

Miss Eleanor Tennant of California furnishes the chief upset in the Women's Lawn Tennis Singles Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

One of the biggest upsets of the second day's play in the United States women's national lawn tennis championship on the Philadelphia Cricket Club Courts at St. Martins, Tuesday, was the elimination of Miss A. B. Townsend of Merion Cricket Club, by Miss Eleanor Tennant, of California. It was not so much the fact that Miss Townsend, the Delaware state champion, was forced out, but the California girl did it with such ridiculous ease, winning in straight sets 6-2, 6-0. Another Californian, Miss Helen Baker, continued her winning streak at the expense of Miss Marguerite Davis, the St. Paul champion, 6-1, 7-5.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, of New York, former national champion, showed that she is playing at top speed by easily defeating Miss Phyllis Walsh of the Philadelphia Country Club and one of the best players in the middle states district, 6-0, 6-3.

Miss Edith Sigourney, of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, also put a Philadelphia star out of the tourney when she defeated Miss Peggy Ferguson, 6-1, 6-2. Another Boston girl, Miss Marion Zinderstein, easily disposed of Mrs. E. H. Wiemer, of Harrison, New York, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. R. M. Leachman, rated by many as the best of the California contingent, allowed Miss Eleanor Cottman, of Baltimore, to take four games in the first set, then romped away with the victory by 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. Mallory and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, of Boston, the present singles champion, who are paired together in the doubles this year, made an auspicious beginning by defeating Miss Marguerite Davis and Miss C. C. Gould of San Francisco, the middle western champions, 6-4, 6-0.

There were two surprises in the first round of the doubles, the first being the defeat of Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss F. A. Ballin by Mrs. Rawson Wood and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, and the other being the defeat of the veteran pair, Mrs. G. L. Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLain, by Mrs. M. B. Huff, of the home club, and Miss Newton of New York. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS SINGLES

Second Round

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston, defeated Mrs. E. H. Wiemer, Harrison, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Helen Polak, New York, defeated Miss Helen Rice, Stockbridge, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Rawson Wood, New York, defeated Mrs. Edmund Dible, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. R. M. Leachman, California, defeated Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia C. C., 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia C. C., 6-0, 6-2.

Miss F. A. Ballin, New York, defeated Mrs. J. C. Brush, New York, by default.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, California, defeated Miss A. B. Townsend, Merion C. C., 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, defeated Mrs. H. P. Kerbaugh, Bedford, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Helen Baker, California, defeated Miss Marguerite Davis, St. Paul, 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Mrs. Robert Leroy, New York, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Merion C. C., 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Edwards Gamble, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Roberta Esch, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. W. T. Allen, of Baltimore, 6-2, 6-2.

Doubles—First Round

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, defeated Miss Marguerite Davis and Miss C. C. Gould, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Edith Sigourney and Miss Brenda Heidtman, defeated Mrs. W. T. Allen, and Miss Gertrude Erdheimer, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. F. A. Ballin and Miss Phyllis Walsh, defeated Miss Eleanor Cottman and Miss Margaret Gamble, 7-5, 6-1.

Miss Margaret Hires and Miss Helen Seavey, defeated Miss Claire Cassell and Miss Marie Warner by default.

Mrs. Isaac Schiller Jr. and Miss Gertrude Ehret, defeated Mrs. J. A. Bailey and Mrs. Moffitt, 2-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft and Miss F. A. Ballin, 1-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Mrs. M. B. Huff and Miss Rosemond Newton, defeated Mrs. George Chapman and Mrs. Marshall McLain, 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. E. H. Wiemer and Mrs. Sydney Wolff, defeated Misses Vintette and Mildred Willard, 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. M. D. Thayer and Miss A. B. Townsend, defeated Miss Chapin and Miss Weimer, 7-5, 6-3.

Mrs. M. B. Huff and Miss Rosemond Newton, defeated Miss M. Willard and Miss V. Willard of Merion, 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Marion Zinderstein, defeated Miss Mary Tam and Miss Peggy Thayer, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Richard Hall and Mrs. E. B. Whitmay, defeated Miss Deborah Seal and Miss Mary Forcher, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. E. C. Dible and Miss Helen Rice, defeated Miss Cecilia Rigel and Mrs. A. D. Smoker, 6-1, 6-2.

GIRLS' JUNIOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss Louise Dixon, Philadelphia, defeated Miss B. V. Sewall, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss M. P. Bayard, Boston, defeated Miss M. DeF. Gary, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Elizabeth Warren, Virginia, defeated Miss Evelyn Martin, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-1.

Second Round

Miss Mary Heaton, Greenwich, defeated Miss Cerna Baker, Orange, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss V. L. Carpenter, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Caroline McAdams, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss M. J. Boyle, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Louise Thomson, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Penelope Anderson, Virginia, de-

feated Miss Caroline Remak, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Helen Sewell, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Katherine Porter, Philadelphia, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.
Miss Caroline Graham, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Elizabeth Becker, Greenwich, by default.

CLOTHIER DOES
FINE BOWLING

Germantown Cricket Club Change Bowler Does Splendidly Against Incogniti Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

Remarkable work by W. J. Clothier, the youngest member of the team, enabled the Germantown Cricket Club team to dispose of the Incogniti Cricket Club eleven of England, for a total of 246 runs in the first innings of their match, begun on the Manheim crease Tuesday. Clothier, who was regarded as a change bowler, came to the fore when E. M. Mann, the star trundler of the Manheim eleven, had to drop out of the lineup early in the game. Hurling them down better than he had ever done before, Clothier toppled the Britons right and left, taking seven wickets at a total of 65 runs, an average of about nine runs a wicket. But for this phenomenal showing it would have been a bad defeat for the home team, as none of their other bowlers could stop the heavy-hitting Incogniti. Clothier bowled 24 overs, all told, had seven "maidens" or scoreless overs and was a puzzle to the opposition throughout.

When play was halted for luncheon the Englishmen had lost three wickets for 93 runs, but Clothier had not really settled down to work then. When he warmed up after the match had been resumed in the afternoon, he grabbed off three wickets in rapid succession. Then Capt. M. B. Burrows and T. A. Brocklebank got together and for a while bid fair to make a stand. Clothier finally bowled Burrows for 41, after Percy Clark, the veteran skipper of the home team had disposed of Brocklebank for 28.

The last two British wickets fell quickly after that. R. C. Brooks was caught in the slip by O'Neill off Clothier's bowling for a single run. Capt. R. S. L. Fowler was the victim of a fine running catch close to the boundary by Harden, again off Clothier's delivery and it was all over. Maj. C. H. M. Cartwright, who went in last, carried his bat for 40. Lineup and summary:

INCIGNITI—First Innings

J. S. F. Morrison, b. Nephew, 30
P. R. Jardine, c. O'Neill, b. Nephew, 10
G. O. Sheldrake, b. Clothier, 20
E. C. Lee, b. Clothier, 20
Desmond Roberts, b. Clothier, 20
T. C. Lowry, b. Clothier, 20
Capt. M. B. Burrows, b. Clothier, 41
T. A. Brocklebank, b. H. P. Clark, 28
R. C. Brooks, c. O'Neill, b. Clothier, 1
Capt. R. S. L. Fowler, c. Harned, b. Clothier, 16
Extras, 10
Total, 246

BOWLING ANALYSIS

E. M. Mann, 10 0 0 0 0 0
W. J. Clothier, 10 6 0 0 0 0
F. Green, 10 1 52 0 0
W. J. Clothier, 24 7 65 7
W. H. Clark, 6 1 16 0
P. H. O'Neill, 9 0 35 0
Totals, 73 12 320 10

J. V. SCHOLZ EQUALS

100-METER RECORD

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday)—

Some of the United States athletes who participated in the Olympic contests at Antwerp, Belgium, met Norwegian stars here today and won the meet easily.

J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, equalled the world's record in the 100-meter dash, his time being 10.6s.

He also won the 200-meter dash in 22.2s. J. W. Ray, Illinois Athletic Athletic Club, won the 800-meter race in 1m. 58.7s., but was beaten in the 1500-meter by a Norwegian. Walker Smith, Chicago Athletic Association, won the 110-meter hurdles in 15.6s.

J. M. Watt, Ithaca, New York, hurdler, and R. S. Emory, Chicago Athletic Association, quarter-mile, were also prominent contestants.

COLLEGE REGATTA FOR TOKIO

TOKIO, Japan—Following the example of United States and English universities, the Imperial universities at Tokio and Kyoto will inaugurate annual rowing races. The first regatta will be held September 23 on Lake Biwa, Japan's largest body of water. The boats used will be the type used at Cambridge and Oxford, it has been decided.

ST. PAUL WINS PENNANT

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—St. Paul has won the 1920 championship of the American Association, its victory in one game of a double-header at Milwaukee Sunday clinching the honor. With only 22 games on the schedule, they had a lead of 22½ games. St. Paul won an even 100 games out of 143 played up to that time.

VARDON AND RAY WIN AGAIN

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, former British champions, defeated Templeton Briggs, Cincinnati city champion, and Al Baumgartner, former city champion, 1 up on the course of the Cincinnati Golf Club Monday.

PROVINCETOWN

FLORIAN'S FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip to CAPE COD on large wireless equipped, iron steamship.

DOVER, N. J. One Way \$175

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Leaves Wed. 4:00 Atlantic Ave. DAILY

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Orchestra

AMERICA

LEADING TEAMS
ARE DEFEATED

Brooklyn, New York and Cincinnati All Lose Games to Second-Division Clubs in National

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	53	58	.559
Cincinnati	54	59	.556
New York	56	61	.555
Pittsburgh	50	63	.526
Chicago	68	71	.489
St. Louis	64	74	.463
Boston	54	75	.418
Philadelphia	54	82	.397

RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 10, Brooklyn 2.

St. Louis 9, New York 3.

Philadelphia 21, Cincinnati 10.

Pittsburgh at Boston (postponed).

PHILADELPHIA at Cincinnati.

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Union will be held in the young men's gymnastic club, here, September 20. About 50 out-of-town delegates are expected to attend, according to the secretary, Louis di Benedetto. During the past year the Southern Association has grown from 17 to 28 clubs and individual registration from 564 to 849. At this meeting arrangements will be made for the handling of the big American Athletic Union convention, to be held in the Grunewald Hotel, November 14 and 15, when delegates from every state in the Union, Hawaii, the Philippines and Port Rico will attend.

WOMEN GOLFERS WILL
MEET AT CLEVELAND

NEW YORK, New York—W. D. Vanderpool, secretary of the United States Golf Association, has issued notices concerning the women's amateur golf championship of the United States, which will be held October 4 to 9 on the links of the Mayfield Country Club at Cleveland. Entries will close with him at 3 p.

LOOMIS' HURDLING
OF HIGHEST ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANTWERP, Belgium—An Olympic world's record was broken when in the 400-meter hurdles at the Olympic Games, here, F. P. Loomis, United States, covered the distance in 54s.

On the form shown in the eliminating heats, spectators were justified in anticipating a close and exciting race in the final. Although not terminating in a particularly close finish, the race was in every way interesting and Loomis, showing a remarkable burst of speed after he had cleared the last hurdle, broke the tape four yards ahead of his compatriot, J. K. Norton, A. G. Desch, United States, being third. Inches only separated George André, France, and G. A. Christensen of Sweden, who finished fourth and fifth, respectively. Loomis' time takes exactly one second off the previous record of 55s., made by C. J. Bacon of the United States in 1908. Summary: Final Heat—Won by F. P. Loomis, United States; second, J. K. Norton, United States; third, A. G. Desch, United States.

course. There were only four holes where he fell behind par, these were the seventh, eighth, eleventh and sixteenth. He made up for two of them at the ninth and sixteenth. The cards of those who qualified for the first division of match play follow:

Out In T. J. W. Sweetser, Siwanoy, 37 37 74

C. E. van Vleck Jr., Greenwich, 37 40 77

G. L. Conley, Siwanoy, 39 39 78

G. E. Morse, Ekwanok, 40 41 81

Artemus Holmes, Wee Burn, 42 38 81

F. S. Krug, Siwanoy, 42 40 82

H. Haisell, Sleepy Hollow, 42 40 82

C. H. Paul, Gedney Farm, 40 43 83

H. C. Robinson, Plainfield, 41 43 84

Harry Scharf, Scottish-American, 42 42 84

F. E. Taussig, St. Andrews, 40 44 84

Ray Thompson, Englewood, 43 40 85

C. H. Hart, Siwanoy, 42 41 86

B. R. Redman, Newspaper, 41 42 86

A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, 41 45 88

J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy, 40 44 89

G. B. Harris, Mt. Vernon, 45 43 38

T. Mostland, Mt. Vernon, 45 42 89

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BEER ISSUE RAISED
IN MASSACHUSETTS

Anti-Saloon League Urges People of State to Awaken to Purposes Lying Behind 2.75 Per Cent Referendum Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Unsuccessful in procuring the enactment of legislation making the standard for intoxicating beverages in Massachusetts 2.75 by weight, which is in reality nearly 4 per cent in volume, the liquor interests now pin their hopes to the referendum which they have succeeded in having attached to the ballot for the November election. Prohibition leaders in Boston and elsewhere throughout the State are urging the people to awaken to the insidious motives lying behind this movement and to look for the question at the end of the ballot. It will read as follows:

"Shall an act entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Manufacture and Sale of Beer, Cider and Light Wines,' and in which it is provided that all beverages containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent and not more than 2 3/4 per cent of alcohol by weight at 60 degrees Fahrenheit shall be deemed not to be intoxicating liquor, which act passed the House of Representatives by vote of 121 in favor and 67 against, and passed the Senate by a vote of 26 in favor and 6 against, and was thereupon vetoed by His Excellency the Governor, and failed of passage in the Senate over the said veto by a vote of 14 in favor and 22 against, be approved?"

Five States Have Frustrated

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, points out that "in five different states the liquor interests have attempted to undermine prohibition by submitting beer and wine referenda, and in each instance their efforts were emphatically frustrated by the voters. In every case the proposal was rejected by a larger majority than that by which these states originally accepted prohibition." These states were Michigan, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and Ohio.

"The liquor interests," said Mr. Davis, "are trying to get a wedge into the Volstead Act through recourse to every expedient they can find. If they can go into the next Congress with the statement that the people of Massachusetts, or any group of states, have expressed themselves by ballot in favor of light beer and wine they believe they will have an instrument in their hands by which they can force a reopening of the issue of the federal standard of intoxicating beverages. Although I do not believe that the people of Massachusetts are going to play into the hands of the liquor interests and invite a return of the saloon under worse conditions than ever existed before, there will be no effort spared by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to make this issue clear to the people."

"As I have stated before," continued Mr. Davis, "the people know that the arguments for beer are specious. Any honest analysis shows nothing else but a desire for one thing, and that is the intoxicating element—alcohol. This referendum proposes the approval of an act which Governor Coolidge vetoed and much of his veto message is just as applicable to the referendum as it was to the bill. I will quote a few abstracts:

Conflict with Federal Law

"No one can say this act does not now or will not in the future conflict with United States law. It does not even pretend to be an act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. By the solemn adoption of an amendment to the fundamental law of the land, jurisdiction over this subject has been placed in Congress. It ought to be left there until it is declared with equal solemnity by the Supreme Court that such amendment is void."

"My oath was not to take a chance on the Constitution. It was to support it. When the proponents of this measure do not intend to jeopardize their safety by acting under it, why should I jeopardize my oath by approving it? . . . Opinions and instructions do not outweigh the Constitution. . . . Instructions are not carried out unless carried out constitutionally. There can be no unconstitutional instruction to do an unconstitutional act." Mrs. Ella Aldrich Gleason, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in discussing this referendum, declared that the world was looking to Massachusetts for confirmation of the great good of prohibition. To fail the people of the nation and the world by endorsing the 2.75 per cent beer referendum would be nothing less than treason. Mrs. Gleason appealed to the women voters to go to the polls in November determined that Massachusetts shall follow the right course on this issue.

PROFITS SAID TO BE
INVESTED IN COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—The desire of big manufacturers to avoid excess profits taxes is cited by Detroit coal dealers and operators as a reason for the exorbitant prices being charged for coal. James F. Cumiskey, a coal operator here, says that manufacturers are hiding recklessly and investing large sums in coal that otherwise would go to the government as a profits levy. Despite reports of increased production all over the country, the receipts of coal in Detroit are far below last year. Anthracite is not obtainable, and is quoted at \$18 a ton. A poor grade of bituminous coal is offered in some places at \$14.50 a ton.

SCHOOLS
ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIESEvening Session
Opens Sept. 20

Office Open Until 8 P. M. This Week, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
New Bulletin, giving information regarding all sessions, sent on request.
No Candidates or Solicitors Employed
334 BOYLSTON STREET
Students admitted to Day Session if there are vacancies in course desired.

Classified Advertisements

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED
WANTED—Room and breakfast by business woman in suburbs; easy commuting to New York. N. 30. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.
REFINED YOUNG LADY desires room with board, upper West Side. N. 30. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

CANADA'S TRADE
PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Exports of Pulp and Lumber Increasing and Best Crops in Its History Now Being Harvested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The realization that Canada has, on the trade returns of the last seven months, an adverse balance amounting to approximately \$150,000,000, may lead some outside observers to think that the resulting business outlook may be uncertain, if not attended with difficulty. While Canadians would sooner see a considerable excess of exports over imports, seeing that Canada is a borrowing country, and while some are convinced that the present excess of imports cannot continue without loss to the country, still there is no inclination on the part of general business to view the situation with alarm.
To some extent this may be due to the fact that theorizing has been a secondary place in Canadian business and industrial life. It may also, in a measure, be due to the circumstance that the leaders in the business life of the country have, to some extent, been pioneers and thus possess a strong element of faith which causes them to look beyond monthly and weekly records to the returns for longer periods, on which more reliable conclusions may be based.

Imports Heavy

While it is true that on the trade of the present calendar year imports exceed exports by \$150,000,000, still it must be remembered that between now and the 1st of January heavy crop shipments will have been made that will have done much to balance the statement. It is also realized that as long as Canada draws heavily on other countries for capital, as she is now doing on the United States, and must do for some time, imports will be heavy.

Remembering how the import trade was stimulated so strongly during the war, until in 1918 it was four times the value it was in 1913, it is considered extremely fortunate that exports have been so well maintained. For Canada has not the wide range of exports that the United States has. Still she has some products for which there is a rapidly growing demand and for which very high prices are being paid. The remarkable thing about the Canadian export trade is that it has exhibited such powers of recuperation. The returns for the year ending July show that in spite of the fact that the exports for the preceding 12 months included \$181,000,000 for cartridges and other explosives, which dropped to \$6,000,000 last year, the total value of Canadian produce exported was actually \$10,000,000 more than it was during the preceding 12 months. The value was made up in the increased volume and rising value of such products as lumber, pulp and paper, the demand for which is unlikely to decline.

Traders Optimistic

Canadian business cannot but feel fairly optimistic for the country is harvesting by far the most valuable series of crops in its history. The war has done well, but no better than has the east, and for all of these products prices will scale relatively high. In finance it is believed that no greater strain can be put upon the country than it sustained during the war. Besides, while the Canadian public, no doubt, has done some very foolish things in recent years, it has not been carried away by wild-cat speculation. The federal revenues today are surprising both the government and the country, and very probably this year will be equal to \$65 per capita.

Beneath all this there is undoubtedly a realization of the fact that Canada is next door to the best-off nation in the world, which just now wants more from her than any other, and can pay cash for it. No one can tell what lies ahead, but it is reasonable to think that, while business continues good in the United States, they will continue good in Canada.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

ELIZABETH, N. J.
FOR SALE—Colonial house in most attractive residential section, house of expensive construction with double walls, contains four masters bedrooms, three baths and lavatory, living room, dining room, drawing room and den, large kitchen, butler's pantry, sun-parlor, hot air furnace, built-in gas and coal ranges, 14-ft. veranda, garage, ground 125,000 ft. and shade trees and choice shrubs; price \$50,000. Enquire 720 North Broad St., or your own broker.

BERKELEY RUGALOW \$6000. TERMS CASH \$6000.
Cottage containing two buffet apartments, \$2750; terms cash \$2250. Sonoma County family orchard, \$2750, must be cash. Ideal summer cottage at Camp Meeker, \$1500 cash. Further particulars ADELINE REYNOLDS, P. O. Box 121, Camp Meeker, Sonoma Co., California.
FOR SALE—12-acre estate, 12-room house with improvements, colonial style, overlooking town golf links, 10 miles from Boston, price \$12,000. F. 85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IN WELLESLEY

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

Canada, September 13, 1920.

WHEN a man is due to write a weekly Literary Letter, he notes, during a journey, the literary episodes which attract him. In the little tour which I have been taking through New York State and Canada, three literary episodes dwell pleasantly and saliently in memory as I sit in the excellent, but dilatory train which has promised to convey me to Quebec. The first episode centers about a writer; the second about a Book Collector; the hero of the third, wonderful to relate, is, or was, an Indian, that excellent individual, Zacharie Vincent Telario-Lin, known to fame as the Last of the Hurons, or the last Pure Huron.

ZACHARIE must wait. First I feel called to say a few words about that accomplished and spirited publisher and man of letters, Goldwin Smith, who forsook Oxford for Toronto, and in that thriving Canadian city made an European reputation, which he had hardly succeeded in doing at Oxford. Goldwin Smith was a Radical. In the late '80s when, as a young man, I first heard of him, the word Radical in England was a mild and, at times, quite a gentlemanly term. My father was a Radical and an ardent admirer of Goldwin Smith. One of my earliest literary recollections was hearing my father asking my mother to be sure and include in the weekly list of new books and periodicals, ordered from Mudie's Library, the current Contemporary Review, because it contained an article by Goldwin Smith. In those days he was regarded in England as a daring thinker with a trenchant pen, and for years afterward Public Opinion and other journals would quote what Goldwin Smith had written about some question of the day in the Toronto Nation or the Canadian Monthly. We were warned by Tories that he was a dangerous man, much too sympathetic to Unionism, which I suppose was Trade Unionism as an infant.

A TORONTO friend lent me his "Lectures and Essays," printed for private circulation by Hunter, Rose & Co. of Toronto in 1881. Even today the political and social articles strike me as being in some cases quite advanced. Goldwin Smith never called a spade an agricultural implement. But what especially interests me are the literary articles. It was salutary to turn from the jumpy morning paper to Goldwin Smith on "Austen-Leigh's Memoir of Jane Austen," on Mark Pattison's "Milton," and on Coleridge's "Life of Keble." If I do not say anything definite about his "Canada and the Canadian Question," that is because the two chapters I have read are so interesting, clear-sighted and informative that I have put the book aside for careful reading.

FOR years the name of Goldwin Smith had not crossed my mind, but the moment we entered Toronto I said to my companion, "This is Goldwin Smith's town." Belinda did not become in the least excited. There are so many eminent historical names in Canada that to the visitor have little significance. An excellent game is to copy the names of statues in public squares and then ask Canadians for information about them. But as it turned out, Goldwin Smith and my knowledge of him was of considerable service to us. On our first day in Toronto, seeking the Picture Gallery, we became hopelessly entangled in the tramway system. We changed, and changed, and changed. We asked, and asked, and asked: we were directed to all sorts of buildings, but not to the Picture Gallery. At last, by a happy stroke of memory, I said to a mature conductor (by this time we were in a slum, and everybody in the tram was trying to get out): "I believe the Picture Gallery is in, or adjacent to, Goldwin Smith's house." There was a chorus of "Why they want The Grange." Our troubles were ended. Everybody knew Goldwin Smith's house. We changed cars three times more, and in 15 minutes were seated in the Goldwin Smith garden, a delightful old-world place, bequeathed with the house to the town. You pass through the house to the Picture Gallery. So art and literature are agreeably allied in Toronto.

IN another city, through an introduction, I met the Book Collector. Often had I seen his name as a buyer at great book sales, and wondered how it felt to pay thousands of dollars for a little faded volume, say, an Elizabethan play which could be slipped into the jacket pocket. He took us to his house; he seated us in his study; a small room; ah, infinite riches in a little room. All around were open bookshelves (he is no glass-case man; he likes to handle his treasures); and in them, in rows and little piles, were books, mainly Elizabethan, encased in beautiful, modern bindings. You opened one, and there was the precious thing, yellow with age, eloquent of a day when English literature was young. To read a page is to commune silently with those early bookmen; to talk with Caxton, Shakespeare and Milton, perhaps to handle the very copies they touched.

HE keeps his greatest rarities in two safes. Opening them is something of a rite. There are certain illuminated books and manuscripts which he will allow no one to handle but himself. We sit there looking at them over his shoulder, and gradually he tells us how he began to collect, and how rare book collecting has become the absorbing interest of his life. He is a merchant, the head of a famous firm; he tells us that he has a holed the business to run it well; that in the desk in his private

office he keeps sale catalogues; that he has agents all over the world, and that the greatest excitement of his life is when he receives a cable saying that he has become the possessor of some shabby little volume, of which perhaps only two or three copies are known. These great book buyers have an extraordinary knowledge of the literary and auction-room history of rare, early books. It is a costly hobby, but as the tendency of all book rarities is to rise in value, this hobby is a profitable pleasure.

I HAVE left myself little space to speak of Zacharie Vincent Telario-Lin, the last pure Huron. I am told that he was no mean writer; certainly he was a very interesting artist. At the Château de Ramezay, in Montreal, I found a remarkable series of drawings by him. They express the child-like vision toward which so many artists of today strive. I have no hesitation in describing Mr. Telario-Lin as an early Post-Impressionist.

TO my list of Straight Statements I have added the following: "The public mind has been filled with hideous fantasies, on the subject of Unionism, by sensation novelists like Mr. Charles Reade, and Mr. Disraeli. People may read such stuff for the sake of amusement and excitement; if they please; but they will fall into grave error if they take it for a true picture of the Amalgamated Carpenters or the Amalgamated Engineers." (Goldwin Smith in "Lectures and Essays," published in 1881.)

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"The United States in Our Own Time, 1865-1920." By Paul L. Haworth.

Because the history of the past 50 years is usually neglected, and I, for one, am inclined to repair my ignorance.

"Adventures and Enthusiasms." By E. V. Lucas.

Because everything he writes is readable, and worth reading.

"In the Mountains."

Because it is said to be by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

GENTLE MUSINGS

Adventure and Enthusiasms. By E. V. Lucas. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

Mr. E. V. Lucas' facility in writing a pleasant something on anything he wishes is as refreshing to American readers as to any others. One wonders, therefore, why the present volume contains only selections from volumes published in England in the last few years. Probably it was the war that prevented American editions of all these books in full. The new sample, thus, may well stimulate interest of the English editions. All of the E. V. Lucas volumes put together would make a rather considerable shelf of Lamblike musings for one's library. It is, in fact, well to have plenty of just such trifles at hand for the few moments before dinner, the wait for the taxi, or the other odds and ends of time that cannot be wasted. There are those who say that the musings of the essayist can never be fully appreciated except in the free quiet of a whole evening by the fire; but really, what are the whims of phrasing for if they are not for the whimsical fragments of time?

"The Perfect Guest," for instance, might well be put in the way of the week-end, for his consideration as soon as he has unpacked his bag. "The Innocent's Progress" or "Broken English" could, Mr. Lucas to the contrary in his "Telephonics," beguile those otherwise dreary moments while one sits at one's telephone waiting for one's proper connection. "The World Remedial" really belongs in the professional ante-room. If the book were only a little smaller so as to be of convenient size for the pocket, "Thoughts at the Ferry" and its fellow-essays would do very well for, say, the crossing from San Francisco to Berkeley, California, or for the New York subway.

All these pleasantnesses of Mr. Lucas are, of course, exceedingly quotable. Yet it is hard to find to quote simply an anecdote that serves to point an entire little essay, for an anecdote alone can hardly give the flavor of the volume. Of Florence, a head waiter at a certain Irish yacht club, he tells the story, for instance, that "Some sojourners in the neighborhood, having been elected honorary members for the period of their visit, asked a few American friends to dine there, and then, even while in the boat on their way to dinner, suddenly realized that honorary members are entitled to no such privileges. It was decided to put the case to old Florence. 'Have you a rule against honorary members inviting guests?' 'We have, sorr,' said he. 'Is it strictly enforced?' I mean, would there be any risk in breaking it?' 'There would not, sorr. The only rule in this club that is never broken, sorr, is the one which forbids gratuities to be given to the waiters.' This is in the midst of an essaylet that attempts to do tardy justice to the race of waiters and railway porters especially.

The volume ends with some fourteenth chapters "In and About London." These, like the 40 or more other essays and sketches, are all quietly adventurous and enthusiastic, in accord with the title that has been given to the whole collection. There is nothing particularly intended as a revolt against convention in the collection, and yet there is always a sufficient freshness of manner manifest to make for delightful reading. In fact, it is the sort of a book to appeal to any who may be seeking a respite from too much ultra-modernity. It is journalistic, in the best sense of the word, with a style that will never grow really tiresome, no matter how mild some may find it.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Crisis of the Naval War. By Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe. G. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. 31s. 6d.

"On a little knoll of ground overlooking a wide expanse of level turf covered with coarse grass and stunted heather stood a man with his hands clasped behind his back. In the courage, judgment, and sober self-control of that solitary figure had rested the destiny of an empire through one of the greatest crises in its history: even as he stood there, bareheaded, with kindly eyes resting on the misty outlines of the vast fleet under his command, responsibility such as no man had ever known before lay upon his shoulders."

So runs a passage in a popular book, "The Long Trick," by Barimaus. The scene, the once mysterious Scapa; the occasion, the solemn last ceremony for those who fell in the battle of Jutland.

It is well that we should gain some measure of intimacy with the writer of anything else that we may attribute due weight to his sober words. For the man who bore the greatest burden of moral responsibility in the naval war employs no rhetoric, wastes no adjectives. Accustomed, through a long period of devoted service, to weigh every factor in a case and draw his conclusions definitely and clear-cut, his words convey the precise meaning of his considered judgment.

We should realize something of his exceptional command of detail, of the fact that he must know every bolt in the machine he is dealing with, and of that ceaseless activity which leaves nothing to chance. There are no "ifs" in the structure of his career. Built up through unceasing logical application, every step has been genuine, and it has inevitably fallen to his lot to perform a service to his country and the world that is far from generally appreciated. Sparing himself never and expecting much from those he commands, there is yet no touch of harshness or unreason. He has ever won affection and loyalty and has always inspired the deepest confidence.

Let us confess that for long we have wanted to assess this distinguished Admiral, and here is given us the opportunity, not alone to grasp the details and significance of the greatest crisis in the naval war, but also to take for ourselves the measure of the man. He, indeed, has done his part well and written this second war volume with all the straightforward lucidity we might expect from the first. More than that, the mass of facts set out with vivid human episodes interjected will catch and hold in a reader way perhaps the interest of the public. A romance of astonishing fascination is the amazing view opened out, showing the myriad means and methods employed to counter the most sinister threat to which the allied navies and shipping were exposed.

It was in November, 1916, that Lord Jellicoe was summoned to London for a conference by Mr. Balfour subsequent to certain representations he (Lord Jellicoe) had made to the Admiralty as to the serious nature of the submarine menace. The situation was an anxious one. Not only did the tonnage losses in the autumn of 1916 assume "very serious proportions" but it is known "that we were not sinking submarines at any appreciable rate" while the Germans were "rapidly adding to their fleet." The output of new merchant vessels was "exceedingly small" and reserves of food and raw materials "very low." As a result Lord Jellicoe became First Sea Lord on December 5, 1916, and two or three days later Sir Edward Carson became First Lord. Of Sir Edward the Admiral speaks in terms of extreme cordiality. "In him the navy possessed indeed a true and a powerful friend." These appointments speedily resulted in considerable reconstruction of the Admiralty naval staff and it is shown that with certain logical developments this reorganization held good until the end of the war.

The situation to be met was "so serious" Lord Jellicoe says that "in the spring of 1917 we could not carry out experiments involving grave risk of considerably increased losses." "Restricted" submarine warfare was commenced in February, 1917, and from then until May the rise in shipping losses was alarming. The Germans calculated on reducing England in five or six months and for the first two or three months their feelings must have been jubilant. The crisis, however, served but to bring out traditional qualities of determination, endurance, ingenuity and heroism and the chapters on the "Submarine Campaign" and "Anti-Submarine Operations" are of enthralling interest. The difficulties were immense. The comparative rate of building British destroyers—the most effective type of vessel for dealing with submarines—and German submarines instanced the "gravity of the situation," since "no effort of ours could increase the output of destroyers for at least 15 months, the shortest time then taken to build a destroyer in this country."

Every command, both at home and abroad, was calling for more destroyers and patrol craft but there were no resources to draw upon. "One of the best offensive measures was the mine, if laid in large numbers." But the record reads, "unfortunately in January, 1917, we did not possess a mine that was satisfactory against submarines." In depth charges, also, there was a crippling shortage, and in fact we are plainly shown that every measure for defeating the underwater craft was well-nigh paralyzed through the utter lack of adequate supplies of material equipment. The extent of the supplies, which it was at last realized were necessary, was truly vast, and one is led easily

through comparative tables of production that make one marvel at the organization required and the energy displayed.

III

And what an armory it is—Howitzers with a range up to 2600 yards and a 90-pound "buster"; special projectiles; smoke apparatus for hiding the movements of vessels; depth charges containing 300 pounds of T. N. T. and capable of being set to explode at specified depths; hydrophones by which not only the presence but the direction of submarines could be located; "Otters" and paravanes for protecting vessels against mines; defensive armament for merchant vessels; aircraft; decoy ships; patrol craft; net protection for merchant vessels; depth charge throwers; coastal motor boats; flares which were so much used in the Straits of Dover; electrical submarine detectors, etc. As you read about these ingenious devices you will want more information.

But in the human touches the interest, if anything, deepens. Lord Jellicoe states his opinion that either the training or enterprise of the German submarine officers was insufficient for "there is no doubt whatever," he goes on to say, "that had the German craft engaged in the unrestricted submarine warfare been manned by British officers and men, adopting German methods, there would have been but few allied or neutral merchant ships left afloat by the end of 1917." Think of the targets that were ever available for the Germans, the daily average of vessels passing Lowestoft, for instance, in April, 1917, being 69 and Dover between 80 and 100.

And then we have Lord Jellicoe's selection of some of the immortal deeds that have already thrilled the world with wonder and admiration. Here is one instance from the work of the decoy ships which "constitutes a record of gallantry, endurance and discipline which has never been surpassed afloat or ashore." The decoy ship Dunraven, commanded by Captain Campbell, V. C., R. N., sighted a submarine which opened fire from a distance of two miles. The Dunraven replied with one gun, as if a merchant vessel, and slowed down. When the submarine's shells began to fall close, the order to abandon ship was given and executed with every appearance of disorder. Several shells now hit the stern of the Dunraven, setting her on fire and causing depth charges to explode, but although the after four-inch magazine and the remaining depth charges might at any moment explode and although the ship was rapidly becoming red hot, not a man moved. Captain Campbell was so certain of the magnificent discipline and gallantry of his crew that he still waited the favorable moment. The after magazine exploded before this arrived and caused the electrical apparatus to make the "open fire" signal. The submarine immediately submerged and torpedoed the Dunraven, and a second "abandon ship" order was given. The ship was now subjected to a severe and continued shelling. Those on board, however, gave no sign of their presence, and, as opportunity offered, two torpedoes were fired at the submarine but missed. The Dunraven was now sinking and aid was therefore called for by wireless telegraphy.

IV

The romance of the mining warfare was perhaps the great northern barage extending from Scotland to Norway and requiring 120,000 mines and a special fleet of mine-layers. This project was rendered feasible by the entry of the United States and makes a complete story of its own. The actual effect in relations to expectations was disappointing but it is plain how little the German submarines relished its presence.

History repeats itself in the adoption of the convoy system during the spring and summer of 1917. "None of the anti-submarine measures that had been under consideration . . . could by any possibility mature for some months . . . and in these circumstances the only step that could be taken was that of giving a trial to the convoy system for the ocean trade." The inherent disadvantages were shipping delay and increased risk from mines, quite apart from the almost overwhelming opinion that the system was not practicable. "To the eternal credit of the British merchant marine," however, this measure, which imposed the severest strain on officers, particularly the masters, was put into effect with surprising efficiency. It is little known what elaborate instruction in maneuvering, signaling, gunnery, etc., was required and how widespread was the organization effected for handling the whole system. Here again the lack of escorting vessels was most severe and again the entry of the United States brightened the outlook considerably.

The work of the escort vessels was arduous and unceasing. "It was evident in November, 1917, that the personnel and the machinery . . . were approaching the limit of endurance and it was only just to the young officers and men to emphasize the magnificent work they carried out." Lord Jellicoe sums up the achievement as a "great and marvellously successful performance," and says that an immense debt is due to Rear Admiral Duff, who was head of the organization and a member of the board.

The entry of the United States into the war forms the subject of a most engaging chapter and Lord Jellicoe's close relations with Admirals Sims, Mayo, and Benson are indicated by historical glimpses. Very fortunately for the allied cause, the British Admiralty, a most distinguished officer of the United States Navy, Vice-Admiral W. S. Sims, came to this country. The closest and most wholehearted cooperation is indicated and the endeavors of the American Admiral to impress the gravity of the situation on the authorities at Wash-

ington receive Lord Jellicoe's warmest commendation.

The task was so important that Rear Admiral Sir Dudley de Chair, who was one of Mr. Balfour's mission to the United States in April, "was requested to do all in his power to impress on the United States Navy Department the very urgent necessity that existed for the immediate provision of small craft for anti-submarine operations in European waters and for the protection of trade." Yet it was found to be no easy matter to make the situation clear, and Lord Jellicoe realized that "great difficulty must be experienced by those far removed from the theater of war in understanding the conditions in the war zone." With the advent of Admiral Mayo further cooperation was effected and a most valuable resumé of the situation and policy at the time is given.

The warmest tribute is paid to the loyal and friendly cooperation of all the American naval officers who came over and Lord Jellicoe is happily inspired in saying "I think it will be agreed in years to come that the comradeship between the two navies, first initiated in the Queenstown command, went very far toward cementing the bond of union between the two great English-speaking nations." Historical, indeed, are the incidents recorded, and not the least the flying of their flags by two American flag officers in command of British forces, and the coming under fire of one of them in a British ship.

PRONUNCIATION AND OTHER FASHIONS

Old and New: Sunday Papers. By C. H. Grandgent. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. \$1.50.

If Professor Grandgent is not careful, he may, like Professor Paul Shorey, arouse the argumentative ability of Miss Harriet Monroe in "Poetry." It seems, that, scholar that he is, he finds the new poetry not quite so new as the Imagists and the others are inclined to believe. The trouble with a scholar is that he is too familiar with the long sequence of excellent literary production to call a thing new unless it really is so. Thus Mr. Grandgent remarks in the first of his "Sundry Papers" that "Among the conventions of the day, the most conspicuous is the convention of revolt. The only really unconventional person among us is the one who is not revolting against convention." Hence he may be said to be revolting himself against convention. For this, he will doubtless find himself scorned by the more ordinary revolvers. His analysis is particularly interesting when read in connection with such a study as "The Rhythm of Prose" by William M. Patterson.

The most of his papers, however, deal not with the "New Poetry" but with the ever-interesting subject of pronunciation. In order that the delightful style of his discussion of "New England Pronunciation" may be shown, a few sentences must be quoted. Thus of the "strife-producing" consonant *r* he says: "Toward the evening of the eighteenth century our once domineering consonant, fallen from vibrantly vociferous youth . . . proceeded to decline still lower, persisting entirely from the speech of southern England, of Yankeeedom, and of our southern states, into a colorless vocalic murmur, unless it was supported by a following vowel." Then he continues: "When and how the *r* was brought back in favor in New York and Pennsylvania, I have never been able to find out. However that may be, the *r* kindled with fresh strength, though still vibrationless, was swept west with the human tide and established its kingdom from the Hudson—perhaps even from the Connecticut or some parts of the frontier—to the Rockies. Inasmuch as the stream of emigration from Virginia and the Carolinas was *r*-less, the domain of our consonant found a barrier on the south. To the west it still pushes on. It has become a most aggressive and invasive and full-mouthed kind of *r* which seems to permeate everything like a smell of gasoline. In its presence one is scarcely conscious of aught else. With *r* haughtily curling its tongue, the sturdy West looks with triumph on the decrepit East and South. *R* is the symbol of its strength, its enterprise, its self-confidence. In this sign it shall conquer."

Since Mr. Grandgent is thus deft in his discussion of the American language, he really need have no fear for the onslaughts of critics on his pronouncements as to the modern forms of poetry. The same sort of style ought to be his sufficient defense, even from one so scornful of the Victorian period as Mr. Ezra Pound. The fact is that, in his agreeable professorial way, he has something modest to say about changes in fashions of speech, versifying, and teaching, and he says it competently. Thus his pleasant papers should have as appreciative an audience as the endeavors of those who consider themselves the most radical of revolvers. His book should interest not merely Americans but the new wanderers from England who are puzzled as to the kind of pronunciation that they find in the United States. It will help those inclined to quarrel over all, each section of the world is entitled to the kind of pronunciation that it has developed for itself, and no one region is to be expected to model its speech slavishly on that of any other. The explanation of differences is always interesting, but it never proves that one variation is necessarily better than all the rest.

OUR POETS

Witter Bynner

From Brooklyn to China seems a far cry. But it is no further than this poet-traveler has gone on his literary journeys. For Witter Bynner, who was born on the wrong side of Brooklyn Bridge, and who is in the year of grace 1920 in China, where he is collecting material for a volume of translations from the Chinese, has traveled as well from the mere outskirts and suburbs of poetry into the heart of its ancient citadel.

Much of Bynner's work has a general fame in the United States. His delicate and charming play, "The Little King" was long ago acclaimed by the critics, and his fierce and trenchant "Tiger, Tiger" had a shocked but withal a generous reception. Capable of dramatic tenderness, and full of a very genuine tenderness, the poet showed a truer lyrical power in the volume known as "Greenstone Poems." And yet how little these attain to the heights reached in "The Beloved Stranger" may be seen from the merest glance at the two volumes. In "Greenstone Poems" Bynner was too eager to commemorate his happiness with his lost Celia. In "The Beloved Stranger" he was sometimes overwhelmed by the sheer force of his emotion, but one felt that instead of sublimating it in literature, he was simply letting the too great richness of it flow over into these remarkable and moving lyrics.

What is most curious is that there should be so strong a reminiscence of the famous or infamous Spectra in this later volume. "Spectra" were the putative work of Emanuel Morgan and Anne Knish. Emanuel Morgan was Witter Bynner, Anne Knish was Arthur Davidson Pickie. The two had created their second personalities in a jest, and had been hoaxing the critics for some two years before they discovered themselves. And yet, and yet. . . . Was it Witter Bynner or Emanuel Morgan who wrote the "Songs of the Beloved Stranger"? And who is the better poet of the two? William Marion Reedy, who was the only poet to miss, wrote an introduction to this volume which bears quoting from: "These 'Songs' are all magic. They have the characteristic of the hokku, the tanka, the agaku. The Chino-Japanese influence is impressed upon them even where it is not clearly visible and audible in the scenes and incidents. They are not imitations, however, but absorptions of the Eastern spirit, that spirit compelling the manner."

It is the more curious, therefore, to turn to Bynner's latest work and find that—in spite of the fact that he is now absorbing Chino-Japanese influences as strenuously as may be—the book which he published just before leaving America shows more clearly the older manner: the manner of "Greenstone Poems," and some of the matter in them too. It is a strange book—this "Canticle of Pan." It is fairly representative of its author, and yet it does not seem to do him justice. Here is the Bynner of the old days: the man who wrote the "Ode to Harvard" is here in "The Canticle of Praise." The author of "Greenstone Poems" shows himself in the reprinted "Rain" and "Night," addressed, as so much of Bynner's work has been addressed, to Celia Keys. But what one chiefly feels is the Bynner of whom his students speak with so warm and genuine a voice. One feels, chiefly, the man.

One reads the book without the emotional response one could give to the "Songs." But one reads it as one reads a friend—with curiosity and interest and delight. It is as though Bynner were talking to one across a comfortable dinner-table in a Californian garden: talking of his pleasures in certain things. He talks much of the division between man and man, between nation and nation. He is full of a great pity for the despised and rejected, a pity that is half anger, and so great to be shared. He has a strange and profound sympathy with bums and thieves, a sympathy that makes one understand his frequent reference to a certain one who was not alien to publicans and sinners. He talks too of literature. He has much to say of Browning and Whitman, and something more intimate for his contemporaries; admiration for Robinson, and joy in Gibson and de la Mare, and a clever lyric about Sara Teasdale in her own manner. And in the midst of all this good talk and charming companionship is suddenly thrust the alien note—but the loved, the fine, the inimitable note—of his oriental experience.

In "Carvings from Cathay" he reaches again for the heights achieved in the beautiful "Songs." But the poem in the book that is most fascinating—it may not be the best, it is, one supposes, not the author's favorite—is a brief lyric called "The Enchanted Road." For sheer simplicity of phrase, charm of idea, and in short, for enchantment, it is unsurpassed.

DRAMATIC VERSE

King Lear's Wife and Other Plays. By Gordon Bottomley. London: Constable & Co. 18s.

Mr. Gordon Bottomley has been in the habit of issuing his poetry, and more especially his dramatic work, in choice and limited editions, a delight to those who are fortunate enough to have got possession of them but inaccessible to the world at large. The comedy volume in which his five plays have now been reprinted is therefore doubly welcome. The latest and finest of them—the play in which he dared to furnish a prelude to one of the greatest tragedies ever written—is, it is true, already widely known; for it first appeared in the second volume of that popular series, "Georgian Poetry." There is no need, at this time of the day, to sing praises of "King Lear's Wife," which is univer-

sally acknowledged to be one of the few outstanding modern poetic dramas. But its companion pieces, though the first of them is 20 years old, will be new to very many readers, to whom, though none of them are quite of the quality of "King Lear's Wife," they will demonstrate that Mr. Bottomley is far from being a man of unique successful effort.

They show also, if considered chronologically, how steadily he has progressed in his art. "Midsummer Eve" is certainly poetry. It has, to an intense degree, the atmosphere of its time and place—the interior of an old barn on a knoll, a long time ago—in "a solitary, fruitfully overgrown valley shut in from everywhere." One smells the newly stacked hay and the mists of evening. But this effect is conveyed by the detailed, tellingly written description of the setting, and it is uncertain whether, without that description, it would transpire from the dialogue. For though the dairymaids, who are the principal dramatic personae, speak much of country things, they speak in the language of the philosophical poet who imagined them, so that it is difficult quite to believe in them as dairymaids. Nor does it seem probable that they would be more convincing, though they would certainly be interesting, on the stage.

"Laodice and Danae" is far more dramatic. Founded on a story of Hellenic-barbaric kings, its color is strange and sumptuous, and the character of Queen Laodice, "the severe, the swift, the beautiful," is vividly realized. But as in "Midsummer Eve," the dialogue is sometimes overwrought and obscure. It was not until he turned north for his themes that Mr. Bottomley completely found himself whether as dramatist or as poet. "The Crier by Night" is generally Scandinavian. "The Riding to Lithend" specifically Icelandic, and of both these plays action and dialogue alike are tense and inevitable, bathed in the gray light of the boreal winter. "The Crier by Night" has been played in America, and "The Riding to Lithend" should also be seen on the stage. Hallgard is a part worthy of a great actress.

As a drawer of character, Mr. Bottomley excels in the portrayal of women. Laodice, Thorgerd and Hallgard dominate the plays in which they have their being; and Blandin, the bondmaid, in the "The Crier by Night" and Danae, in "Laodice and Danae" are living and pathetic figures. Most finely articulated of all is Goneril, in "King Lear's Wife"—the very personification of high-spirited youth. But in that play all the characters are achieved, and their contrasts are as perfect as those of the colors in a beautifully woven fabric.

RECENT SUCCESSES

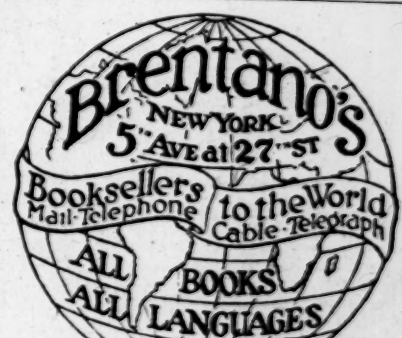
Modern American Plays. Collected with an introduction by George P. Baker. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe. \$2.50.

It is interesting that a collection of modern American theatrical pieces, most of them produced by strictly commercial managers, should include only five dramas, instead of the dozen or more to be found in the collections of the Elizabethan drama, or even the nineteenth century drama, that are intended for both college students and the general reader. One wonders if it will ever be worth while to make more extended collections of the current plays. Yet undoubtedly Professor Baker intended in this present volume to arrange together certain plays which he considered both varied and illustrative of some of the tendencies of today. He has "Plots and Playwrights" by Edward Massey, which was written for the famous English 47 course at Harvard, as well as the familiar "Romance" of Edward Sheldon.

Probably no one is doing more for the encouragement of American playwriting than Professor Baker. So the reading and theater-going public will be glad to see more of how he works. The volume will doubtless serve Professor Baker himself as illustrative material for further interesting analysis of the technique of the drama to supplement what he has already written on the subject. The public can no longer complain that there are not sufficient plays published for a real study of contemporary drama, for whole bookshelves of plays, good, bad and indifferent, are now available. To many, the reading of conversation intended for the stage is more enlightening than the reading of the average modern novels.

FROM THE SYRIAN

The Syrian manuscript of the eastern stories collected by John Abu'l Faraj is preserved in the India office in London. The stories have been translated and published, together with the original text, by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, the keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. The compiler is better known as Gregory, or Hebraeus. As head of the Jacobite Church, or Maphraim (in Syriac, "He who maketh [the church] to flourish") of the East from A. D. 1264 to 1286, his wide knowledge and industry have given him the reputation of being the greatest writer the Syrian Church ever produced.



THE HOME FORUM

September Comes

(Tennessee)

September comes
With pale blue morning-glories, paler
than her pale blue eyes,
And pearly hillside hazes, dimmer
than her dreamy skies.

She comes with catenae of amber
honeysuckles sweet,
With golden-rod that powder all her
garments and her feet,
With humming-birds for heralds, all
bedecked in starry scales,
With glow of jeweled armor, burn-
ished throats and twinkling tails.

Amid her forest depths, like white-
limbed giants in the land,
The clean athletic sycamores in naked
grandeur stand;
And now the sweetgum overflows with
aromatic drops,
While pungent sassafras perfumes the
bramble-tangled copse.

Pecans on bending branches hang
their wealth of clustered nuts,
And chinquapins and hazels ripen by
the negro huts;
The brown buckeyes are swelling,
purple wild grapes swinging low,
And sumach berries by the fence like
blood-red torches glow.

—Walter Malone

De Quincey's First Journey

A young gentleman, the son of a wealthy banker, had to return home for the . . . holidays to a town in Lincolnshire, distant from the public school where he was pursuing his education about a hundred miles. The school was in the neighborhood of Greenhay, my father's house. There were at that time no coaches in that direction; now (1833) there are many every day. The young gentleman advertised for a person to share the expense of a post-chaise. By accident, I had an invitation of some standing to the same town where I happened to have some female relatives . . . besides some youthful cousins. The two travellers-elect soon heard of each other, and the arrangement was easily completed. It was my earliest migration from the paternal roof; and the anxieties of pleasure, too tumultuous, with some slight sense of undefined fears, combined to agitate my childish feelings. I had a vague slight apprehension of my fellow-traveller, whom I had never seen, and whom my nursery-maid, when dressing me, had described in no very amiable colors. But a good deal more I thought of Sherwood Forest (the forest of Robin Hood), which, as I had been told, we should cross after the night set in. At six o'clock I descended, and not, as usual, to the children's room, but on this special morning of my life, to a room called the breakfast-room,

where I found a blazing fire, candles lighted, and the whole breakfast equipage, as if for my mother, set out, to my astonishment, for no greater personage than myself. The scene being in England, and on a December morning, I need scarcely say that it rained; the rain beat violently against the windows; the wind raved; . . .

Years that seem innumerable have passed since that December morning

Emerson's Poetry

But Emerson is a poet, nevertheless, a very extraordinary and rare man of genius, whose verses carry a world of their own within them. They are overshadowed by the greatness of his prose, but they are authentic. He is the chief poet of that school of which Emily Dickinson is a minor poet. His

upon which the sun now shone forth in all its splendor.

"There are two things scarce matched in the universe," said Walter to Blount—"the sun in heaven, and the Thames on the earth."

The royal barge manned with the Queen's watermen, richly attired in the regal liveries, and having the banner of England displayed, did indeed lie at the great stairs which

Blount; "your gay cloak will need the brush today, I wot. Nay, if you had meant to make a foot-cloth of your mantle, better have kept Tracy's old drab-de-bure, which despises all colors."

"This cloak," said the youth, taking it up and folding it, "shall never be brushed while in my possession."—From "Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott.



"Bend in the Road," from the painting by Chauncy Ryder

Courtesy Macbeth Gallery, New York

in my own life to which I am now recurring; and yet even to this moment, I recollect . . . when the aged attendant said, without hurry or agitation, but with something of a solemn tone, "That is the sound of wheels. I hear the chaise. Mr. H— will be here directly." The road ran, for some distance, by a course pretty nearly equidistant from the house, so that the groaning of the wheels continued to catch the ear, as it swelled upon the wind, for some time without much alteration. At length a right-angled turn brought the road continually and rapidly nearer to the gates of the grounds, which had purposely been thrown open . . . For some time I began to think we had been mistaken, when suddenly the loud tramping of horses' feet, as they whirled up the sweep below the windows, followed by a peal long and loud upon the bell, announced, beyond question, the summons for my departure. The door being thrown open, steps were heard loud and fast; and in the next moment, ushered by a servant, stalked forward, booted and fully equipped, my travelling companion—if such a word can at all express the relation between the arrogant young blood, just fresh from assuming the "toga virilis," and a modest child of profound sensibilities, but shy and reserved beyond even English reserve. The . . . servant, with apparently constrained civility, presented my mother's compliments to him, with a request that he would take breakfast. This he hastily and rather peremptorily declined. He, however, condescended to notice with an approving nod, slightly inquiring if I were the young gentleman who shared his post-chaise. But, without allowing time for an answer, and striking his boot impatiently with a riding-whip, he hoped I was ready. "Not until he has gone up to my mistress," replied my old protectress in a tone of some asperity. Thither I ascended. What counsels and directions I might happen to receive at the maternal toilet, naturally I have forgotten. The most memorable circumstance to me was, that I, who had never till that time possessed the least or most contemptible coin, received, in a network purse, six glittering guineas, with instructions to put three immediately into Mr. H—'s hands, and the others when he should call for them.—From "The Collected Writings of Thomas de Quincey," by David Masson.

poetry is a successful spiritual deliverance of great interest. . . . His poems do that most wonderful thing, make us feel that we are alone in the fields and with the trees,—not English fields nor French lanes, but New England meadows and uplands. There is no human creature in sight, not even Emerson is there, but the winds and the flowers, the wild birds, the fences, the transparent atmosphere, the breath of nature. There is a deep and true relation between the intellectual and almost dry brilliancy of Emerson's feelings and the landscape itself. Here is no defective English poet, no Shelley without the charm, but an American poet, a New England poet with two hundred years of New England culture and New England landscape in him.

People are forever speculating upon what will last, what posterity will approve, and some people believe that Emerson's poetry will outlive his prose. The question is idle. The poems are alive now, and they may or may not survive the race whose spirit they embody; but one thing is plain: they have qualities which have preserved poetry in the past. They are utterly indigenous and sincere. They are short. They represent a civilization and a climate.

His verse divides itself into several classes. We have the single lyrics, written somewhat in the style of the later seventeenth century. Of these "The Humble Bee" is the most exquisite, and although its tone and imagery can be traced to various well-known and dainty bits of poetry, it is by no means an imitation, but a masterpiece of fine taste. The "Rhodora" and "Terminus" and perhaps a few others belong to that class of poetry which, like "About Ben Adhem," is poetry because it is the perfection of statement. "The Boston Hymn," the "Concord Ode," and the other occasional pieces fall in another class, and do not seem to be important. The first two lines of the ode,

"O tenderly the haughty day
Fills his blue urn with fire,"

are for their extraordinary beauty worthy of some mythical Greek, some Simonides, some Sappho, but the rest of the lines are commonplace. Throughout his poems there are good bits, happy and golden lines, snatches of grace. He himself knew the quality of his poetry, and wrote of it,

"All were sifted through and through,
Five lines lasted sound and true."

He is never merely conventional, and his poetry, like his prose, is homespun and sound. But his ear was defective; his rhymes are crude, and his verse is often lame and unmusical, a fault which can be countervailed by nothing but force, and force he lacks. . . . He himself has very well described the impression his verse is apt to make on a new reader when he says,—

"Poetry must not freeze, but flow."
—From the Essays of John Jay Chapman.

Elizabeth and Raleigh

They were soon launched on the princely bosom of the broad Thames,

ascended from the river, and along with it two or three other boats for transporting such part of her retinue as were not in immediate attendance on the royal person. The yeomen of the guard, the tallest and most handsome men whom England could produce, guarded with their halberds the passage from the palace-gate to the river side, and all seemed in readiness for the Queen's coming forth, although the day was yet so early. . . .

As they approached the gate of the palace, one of the sergeant porters told them they could not at present enter, as her Majesty was in the act of coming forth. . . . It was as much as his post was worth, to disobey in the least title the commands which he had received.

"Nay, I told you as much before," said Blount; "do, I pray you, my dear Walter, let us take boat and return."

"Not till I see the Queen come forth," returned the youth, composedly. . . . At this moment the gates opened, and ushers began to issue forth in array, preceded and flanked by the band of Gentlemen Pensioners. After this, amid a crowd of lords and ladies, yet so disposed around her that she could see and be seen on all sides, came Elizabeth herself, then in the prime of womanhood, and in the full glow of what in a Sovereign was called beauty, and who would in the lowest rank of life have been truly judged a noble figure, joined to a striking and commanding physiognomy. She leant on the arm of Lord Hunsdon, whose relation to her by her mother's side often procured him such distinguished marks of Elizabeth's intimacy.

The young cavalier we have just mentioned had probably never yet approached so near the person of his Sovereign, and he pressed forward as far as the line of warders permitted, in order to avail himself of the present opportunity. His companion, on the contrary . . . kept pulling him backwards, till Walter shook him off impatiently, and letting his rich cloak drop carelessly from one shoulder; a natural action, which served, however, to display to the best advantage his well-proportioned person. Unbothered at the same time, he fixed his eager gaze on the Queen's approach, with a mixture of respectful curiosity, and modest yet ardent admiration, which suited so well with his fine features, that the warders, struck with his rich attire and noble countenance, suffered him to approach the ground over which the Queen was to pass, somewhat closer than was permitted to ordinary spectators. Thus the adventurous youth stood full in Elizabeth's eye. . . . The night had been rainy, and just where the young gentleman stood, a small quantity of mud interrupted the Queen's passage. As she hesitated to pass on, the gallant, throwing his cloak from his shoulders, laid it on the muddy spot, so as to ensure her stepping over it dry-shod. Elizabeth looked at the young man, who accompanied this act of devoted courtesy with a profound reverence, and a blush that overspread his whole countenance. The Queen was confused, and blushed in her turn, nodded her head, hastily passed on, and embarked in her barge without saying a word.

"Come along, Sir Coxcomb," said

After Autumn Rain

All the world about us seemed moist with the gentle downpour an autumn rain had given the earth an hour gone. Little pools, glassy and reflecting the marching trees and the dull gray of the sky, were along the side of the way as we went along. Upon the hillsides, afar, soft, white processions of mist stole, poking a finger here and there into hollows and mingling with the trees in wooded places, and as we go

"The moist winds breathe of crisped leaves and flowers
In the damp hollows of the woodland down,
Mingling the freshness of autumnal showers
With spicy airs from cedarn alleys blown."

We were on the bend in the road, which meant we were yet a league's distance from the cottage by the side of the grove, whose blackish mass was a blur against the sky just where the road descended to the sea. We were yet a league's wayfaring from the fireplace that glowed red in the gathering dusk, from the lamp of the yellow shade that cast a welcoming gleam through the window of the room that looked out upon the highway. If we could not see the white little house with the mansard roof we were none the less unhindered in picturing it before us as the road unwound its moist length beneath our feet.

Under the low-hanging clouds of the rainy, autumn sky all sounds were muffled as the ringing note of a bell is dulled beneath a blanket. A farm's evening chorus of the cows, the turkeys, and the master-welcoming dogs, reaching our ears across the fields, was subdued and its high-pitched notes softened into a murmur. Even the rumor of the sea, as Stevenson calls it, which always met us like an old friend as we came to the bend in the road, was hidden away in the folds of the sky's gray covering, and we urged on our steps as we caught the first gleam of the lamp with the yellow shade. The bend in the road had been left behind.

Mountain Brooks

Everybody knows, even in our sober New England, that mountain brooks are a frisky, indiscreet set, rattling, chattering, and capering in defiance of all law and order, tumbling over precipices and picking themselves up at the bottom, no whit wiser or more disposed to be tranquil than they were at the top; in fact, seeming to grow more . . . frolicsome with every leap. Well, that is just the way brooks do here in the Alps.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Pursuing Good

Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it,
Pursue!

—J. Dryden.

Love and Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEAR is a negation; it is the supposed absence of good, just as darkness is the absence of light. Love, casteth out fear, as the beloved disciple declared. They cannot dwell together. It is therefore obvious that its inherent nothingness in the exact ratio in which the light of divine Love illumines the fear-bound, human so-called consciousness, which thereby gives way to the likeness of divine consciousness. Fear has ever been the great red dragon that has claimed to torment humanity. At every turn it fetters and blinds mankind, until this torment is removed by the understanding of infinite Love, which is God. Suppositional fear, unchecked by spiritual understanding, causes naught but destruction. It is expressed in innumerable forms. It claims to induce failure, sickness and death, in fact, disaster of every description. Of these dire consequences probably the most far-reaching is the fear of death.

Now, all this evil or ignorance is removed in but one way, through the application of truth. For, fear is born of ignorance, ignorance of God as divine Principle, Life or Love; and the law of divine Love is, in short, the law of extermination and obliteration to fear and all its multitudinous effects. Again, in the words of John there is no fear in Love, that is, in the realm of infinite Mind, hence in the universe of Love there can be no fear and nothing that can induce fear; no law can operate through fear. Fear expresses merely the suppositional ignorance of divine Principle. Love is forever reflected in the genuine and joyous understanding of divine Mind. Fear is but the counterfeit, or the supposititious opposite of Love and its manifestation. True knowledge, demonstrating Love, is scientifically applied and becomes the very basis of demonstration, furnishing the only real test of what we actually know. The Christian Scientist abides in the happy and calm assurance of the power and willingness of infinite Principle to sustain all His creation. He dwells eternally in trust and confidence in the all-power of one divine Love, in which there is neither fear nor the ability to induce it. His confidence is born, not of a blind faith, but of real understanding, or Science. This is indeed the peace that passeth all human understanding.

Now, the Bible assures us that death is an enemy to be finally overcome, because of the fact that it is really nonexistent, and that the fear of death can be destroyed through the knowledge of God, which is once more being demonstrably applied, through Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, in quoting from the sweet promise of the Psalmist that the power of Love, or Principle, removes the sting of death, says on page 596 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Though the way is dark in mortal sense, divine Life and Love illumine it, destroy the unrest of mortal thought, the fear of death, and the supposed reality of error. Christian Science, contradicting sense, maketh the valley to bud and blossom as the rose."

To attain a metaphysical or scientific understanding of love, it becomes imperative to clearly recognize what true love is. We must see that love is, of necessity, not a so-called human affection or emotion, as the human or mortal mind is only too ready to believe, but is infinitely more than that. Love is primarily and fundamentally the expression of God, who is Love. And we have but to turn to the words and works of Jesus of Nazareth to plainly discern that at times he manifested this love in ways the Jews pronounced as unloving and even cruel. But Christ Jesus saw that he could not temporize with evil, so that to free the world from the bondage of evil he had to awaken the human family from the dream of life in matter. It was because of his keen appreciation of this dire necessity that Jesus resorted to forcibly ejecting the money-changers from the Temple and denounced those who failed to live up to the religion they professed, as hypocrites and whitened sepulchres.

It is especially significant to observe, in this connection, that when he commanded his disciples to love one another, Christ Jesus made plain that they should love one another, as he had loved them, and furthermore that he had loved them as the Father, divine Love, had loved him. He then added this greatly misunderstood statement: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." Now, this has been accepted to mean literally that he should pass through the portals of what is termed death as an evidence of love for his friends. Nothing could be further from the true meaning of this passage. It really signifies that the greatest love he could show his friends, or humanity, was by renouncing a false sense of life, a belief of life in matter,—and this is precisely what Jesus did. If he had meant anything else, this declaration of Jesus would have been in flat contradiction of all that he said and did. He could not have insisted upon the eternality of Life and taught that death was to be scientifically destroyed, and yet maintain that he should experience death for his friends. He came to prove and did prove that man never dies. Mrs. Eddy has put this all most plainly on page 44 of Science and Health: "The lonely precincts of the tomb gave Jesus a refuge from his foes, a place in which to solve the great problem of being. His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the Master

of hate," and, further, on the same page, "His disciples believed Jesus to be dead while he was hidden in the sepulchre, whereas he was alive, demonstrating within the narrow tomb the power of Spirit to overrule mortal, material sense."

Fear and love can never commingle. Fear induces sin, disaster and death. Love inspires man with his dominion over these evils, for he is godlike. The "sons of God" never fear and never die, but dwell eternally under the shadow of the Almighty, in the knowledge of everlasting love and peace.

Music in Poetry

Lanier to Paul H. Hayne

Are you, by the way, a musician? Strange, that I have never before asked this question,—when so much of my own life consists of music. I don't know that I've ever told you, that whatever turn I have for art, is purely musical; poetry being, with me, a mere tangent into which I shoot sometimes. I could play passably on several instruments before I could write legibly; and since then, the very deepest of my life has been filled with music, which I have studied and cultivated far more than poetry. I only mention this in order that you may understand the delight your poetry gives me. It is so rarely musical, so melodiously pure and silvery in flow; it occupies in poetry the place of Mendelssohn in music, or of Franz Abt or Schubert. It is, in this respect, simply unique in modern poetry. William Morris comes nearest to it, but Morris lives too closely within broken music; for Tennyson . . . is not a musical, though in other respects (particularly in that of phrase-making) a very wonderful writer.—From "Letters of Sidney Lanier."

In the Dooryard

In the dooryard fronting an old farmhouse near the white-wash'd palings.
Stands the blue-bush tall-growing
With heart-shaped leaves of rich green,
With many a pointed blossom rising
Delicate, with the perfume strong I love,
With every leaf a miracle—and from
this bush in the dooryard,
With delicate-color'd blossoms and
heart-shaped leaves of rich green,
A sprig with its flower I break.
In the swamp in secluded recesses,
A shy and hidden bird is warbling a song.
Solitary the thrush,
The hermit withdrawn to himself,
Avoiding the settlements,
Sings by himself a song.
—Walt Whitman.

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., as Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year.....\$2.00 Six Months.....\$1.50
Three Months.....\$1.00 One Month.....75c
Single copies 3 cents.
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by

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BOSTON, U.S.A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE JOURNAL OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15 1920

EDITORIALS

The British Miners' Standpoint

AT THE present moment, when both parties in the great Labor dispute in progress in Great Britain appear to have reached the limit of concessions, and a question intimately affecting the entire population of the country has reached an apparent impasse, it is perhaps more urgently necessary than ever that an effort should be made to see both sides of that question. There can be little doubt that, for a considerable time past, the side of the government and the coal owners has received a much greater prominence and a much more favorable presentation in the British press than the side of the miners and of organized Labor as a whole. The contention of the miners' representatives that quite a considerable section of the press has been practically commandeered to further the interests of the coal owners is one for which there would appear to be more than a little justification. Such methods are as shortsighted as they are harmful. The question that is being settled in Great Britain at this time is a national one, in the fullest sense of that term, and should be discussed and reported from a national standpoint. British Labor, whatever may be the shortcomings of individual leaders, has long passed the stage when it can be regarded simply as a class, working, bargaining, and striking purely in its own interests. British Labor, today, more than ever before, and certainly with more justification than ever before, makes the claim to be acting in the best interests of the country as a whole.

This is, quite emphatically, the standpoint of the miners and their supporters, in the triple alliance and outside that organization, in the present dispute. The miners are asking for an increase in their wages, but they are also asking for a reduction, and a very large reduction, in the price of coal. They utterly repudiate the charge that either of these demands is unreasonable or unjust. On the contrary, they insist that they are both reasonable and just, and that, if they are complied with, not only will justice be done to the miners, but a breach will be made in the present vicious circle of ascending prices such as cannot fail to benefit the whole community.

The case for the miners is capable of being put very simply, as shown by Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation in a recent statement to the press. First of all, in regard to the demand for an increase in wages of 2s. a shift, Mr. Hodges pointed out that the average wage per week in 1914 was £1 13s. 6d., as against £4 0s. 0d. per week today, but that, since then, according to the government's own showing, the cost of living had increased 162 per cent. If the miners' wages had kept pace with this increase, they would today be receiving, on an average, £4 2s. 6d., which is approximately what the increase of 2s., 1s., and 9d. a day, for adults, youths, and boys, respectively, would amount to.

Now if it were only a question of wages, the matter, it may be ventured, would be soon settled. Day by day, however, it has become increasingly clearer that the real issue, from the miners' point of view, as well as from the government point of view, is the demand for the reduction in the price of coal. Labor insists that the sole object of the government in raising the price of coal was in order that, before the coal mines were returned to their private owners, they might be placed on a paying basis, and that to do this the government did not hesitate to impose what amounted to a special tax on the coal consumers of the country. They insist that the latest increase in the cost of coal adds exorbitantly to the profits of the mines, raising them to £30,000,000, whereas in the year before the war, they amounted to about £14,000,000. The miners maintain that the reduction in the price of domestic coal which they demand would bring an average relief to every family in the country of about £4 10s., and that their insistence upon this reduction is their contribution toward reducing the cost of living. Finally, they vigorously controvert the charge that they are responsible for the decreased output of coal, and point to the fact that, what with the deterioration in colliery plant which has been allowed to take place and the very general failure to adopt the best methods of mining, the work of the miner today is much more difficult and far less effective than it was in 1914. The miners, therefore, consider their case proved, and the choice at present seems to be either the granting of their demands or something very like a general strike toward the end of the present month.

Whatever is to be said in favor of the increase in wages, there can be no question that the weak point in the demand for a reduction in the price of coal is that such a demand, especially if insisted upon to the extent of a strike, tends very seriously to usurp the prerogative of Parliament. The miners may well be given credit for the best possible motive in this matter. The desire to make a stand against the steady advance in prices is altogether laudable, but if the miners should succeed in imposing their will on the government, it would simply mean that, to all intents and purposes, the Miners' Federation, and not Parliament, was the supreme legislative body in the country. Such a state of things is clearly impossible, and it is becoming evident that, no matter how much the public as a whole may be inclined to sympathize with the attitude of the miners, it is beginning to recognize that to bring about even so great a benefit as a reduction in prices by such means would be to pay an altogether impossible price for the achievement.

The position is one of extreme difficulty, but the fact remains that, in a free country like Great Britain, possessed of what amounts to practically a universal franchise, there is no excuse for usurping the prerogatives of Parliament. In the light of any just analysis, direct action for political purposes has nothing to be said in its favor, but everything to be said against it, in a genuine democracy. It can never be shown to be anything but a simple application of the doctrine of "Might is Right," a motto which the whole allied world united in the Great War to render, as far as possible, no

longer operative in human affairs. All this, however, is very far indeed from going to show that the miners are wrong in their contention that the recent increase in the price of coal is unjustified, and ought to be abolished. Once the great fundamental of democratic government is safeguarded, a very urgent demand is laid upon the government to consider the miners' claim faithfully and earnestly on its merits.

Maine's Women Republicans

THERE seems to be no reason for taking the Republican victory in the Maine state elections on Monday as having a particular significance with respect to the League of Nations. Maine was not expressing its preference concerning the national presidency; it was merely choosing congressmen and state officers. The unprecedented Republican pluralities, therefore, can have at best only a general reference to League sentiment, and there is nothing more definite in them than there is in the expressions of the Republican national leaders in respect to the League. What the Maine result does show is that the sentiment for Republican control of affairs has come rolling in again like a wave, at least so far as Maine is anything to judge by. The plurality of nearly 65,000 votes for Frederic H. Parkhurst of Bangor, the Republican candidate for governor, as against Bertrand G. McIntire of Norway, the Democrat, appears to have been about 17,000 more than the latest plurality obtained by any gubernatorial candidate in the history of the State. Republican pluralities in Maine in recent years have usually ranged from somewhere around 5000 to 25,000 or thereabouts. The four congressmen elected Monday are all Republicans. So are all the members of the state Senate. The 151 members of the House of Representatives will include only 13 Democrats, whereas the last Legislature had 41 Democratic representatives and 2 Democratic senators.

Of course, one thing that affected the Republican plurality was the participation of women in the voting. Certainly a large proportion of the increased Republican total is to be explained by the presence of the women's votes. And apparently the women who went to the polls were overwhelmingly Republican in their preference. The returns indicate no corresponding accession on the Democratic side. In fact, the Democratic vote barely maintains itself on a par with the corresponding vote of 1916, the earlier returns even showing a tendency to drop behind those figures. Apparently the Republicans were considerably better organized and equipped to go into the election than were the Democrats, and the resulting greater activity seems to have had its effect in the relative results for the two parties.

Whether the results in the 20 cities of Maine indicate a changed political attitude generally in industrial centers is not altogether clear. It is interesting to note, however, that the results from these cities in 1916 lacked only 50 votes of giving a Democratic plurality, whereas in the election this year they rolled up a Republican plurality of 23,379. Whatever this change indicates, it must not be forgotten that the women's votes are a considerable factor in it.

It has been the custom, in a presidential year, to take the September election in Maine as a gauge of the sentiment likely to be expressed in the national elections of the following November. Large Republican pluralities in this Republican State are usually felt to be a sure indication that the Republicans are not in danger as concerning results throughout the country. On this basis, of course, it is easy to see why the figures from Maine are causing elation amongst the national Republican leaders.

A Surgeon's View of Vivisection

THE attack which was made on the practice of vivisection at a public meeting held recently in Manchester, England, lacked nothing in vigor or incisiveness. The chief speaker was a well-known physician and surgeon, Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, who for many years has been president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Dr. Hadwen is recognized as an able authority on the question, and undoubtedly the chief reason for his effectiveness as an opponent of vivisection comes from the fact that he never for a moment departs from the position that, as he expressed it at Manchester, "vivisection is a moral question from start to finish."

With this fact insisted upon, Dr. Hadwen feels himself free to attack vivisection wherever it can be attacked. He meets the vivisectionists on their own ground, and is always curiously successful in exposing the futility of their claims. Thus, at Manchester, the other day, a considerable portion of his address was taken up with a quite remorseless attack on the germ theory. With all the authority of a man well versed in his subject, he first explained the postulates upon which this theory rests and then brought the most conclusive evidence to show that in no single instance had these postulates worked out in practice. "Even the editor of The Lancet, who is far from being an anti-vivisectionist," declared Dr. Hadwen, "has admitted that these postulates are seldom, if ever, fulfilled." This being the case, what was to be said concerning the thousands upon thousands of animals which had been and were still being sacrificed to meet the demands of this system? While it was true that the great majority of vivisection experiments performed were inoculation experiments, which the vivisectionist described as "mere pin pricks," these experiments entailed weeks and months of suffering. Last year 76,000 of these experiments were performed.

The suffering and torture entailed among animals by the system, however, is by no means the only count against inoculation, and Dr. Hadwen did not fail to show that not only did inoculation confer no benefit, but was, as is of course inevitable, productive of untold harm. He gave, in the course of his address, many instances of injury to soldiers, for instance, resulting from the practice of inoculation which had come under his personal notice; whilst as to vaccination, he described it quite frankly as "a fraud and a humbug." Dr. Hadwen's concluding description of the search for and final "discovery" of the germ of so-called Malta fever illustrated

in a remarkable way the medieval superstition of the whole sorry business.

Another notable speech at Manchester was that delivered by J. Cuming Walters, M. A., editor of The Manchester City News, and a strong opponent of vivisection. Morals, logic, and facts, he declared, were against the vivisection, statistics were against him, and sentiment was against him. Vivisection was "an offense against laws human, natural, and divine," and the sooner it was ended the better.

Cooperative Movement in Chicago

IT SEEMS natural, if not inevitable, that when consumers tire of unsatisfactory service by others, so far as everyday supplies are concerned, they should undertake to serve themselves. Thus far, in the United States, the attempt to improve upon the usual commercial methods of distribution of articles of household use is by means of cooperative associations rather than by governmental agency, and experience up to date gives promise of widespread conditions affording a very considerable measure of economic relief.

The progressive activities of this character now steadily going forward on a large scale in Chicago furnish an interesting practical illustration of what evidently can be done in any large American city whenever consumers in a considerable number are ready to make a united, intelligent, and systematic effort in this direction. This Chicago enterprise is evidently giving its members so much satisfaction that it may be worth while to consider by what means it is carried on in a way to save consumers 25 per cent on their groceries and also pay them liberal dividends. The chief characteristics of the Chicago institution can be given briefly, and may be helpful to would-be cooperators elsewhere. It is described as a common law trust of Illinois, and is known as the Cooperative Society of America. According to the recent statement of one of its agents, it has, in the course of eighteen months, opened forty-two retail grocery stores and one large wholesale house, and is opening three new stores each week. It has enrolled 30,000 members, and is adding to the membership at the rate of 2000 a month.

The kernel of the method of operation seems to be contained in the declaration of the society that it simply organizes a large mass of consumers into one body, buys in carload lots, distributes with the lowest cost, and brings the profits that are made on foodstuffs back into the pockets of the public, "where they belong." The society asserts, apparently with as much truth as frankness, that it is actually doing what Labor unions, philanthropists and economists have long been trying to do. The plan in Chicago is to establish well toward 1000 stores, so that there will be one within walking distance of every housekeeper in the city. As soon as 300 people in a store district are organized, a store is put in operation there, stocked with a full line of groceries, of standard brands and also those produced by the society. The organization buys for cash and sells for cash, thereby escaping debts and bad bills. Membership carries no voting power, and the control rests with three trustees. The present trustees are men experienced in dealing with large business enterprises, and good sense is further displayed in the selection for general manager of the grocery department of a man who formerly was general manager of a Chicago wholesale grocery concern.

It thus appears that this cooperative organization is resolved to avoid difficulty and disappointment from a source from which some others have suffered, namely, inadequate ability or experience on the part of the executives. Undoubtedly it is because of this wise determination that the Chicago institution was able to pay its members a dividend of 7 per cent last December and another of 8 per cent in June.

Reminders of Peace

AN inconspicuously-displayed news item, which appeared in newspapers a few days ago, told of the arrival in the port of New York of an American freighter carrying 15,000,000 flower bulbs. As every one who knows about hyacinths, narcissi, and tulips, which were the flowers whose bulbs composed this cargo, realizes without being told, the ship came from Holland, for it is to that interesting country that the people of the United States, at least, look for the season's supply of these beautiful garden flowers. To thousands of people on the American side of the Atlantic, no doubt, the resumption of this particular branch of traffic will offer convincing proof that the war is over, for this cargo, it is said, is the first large shipment of such bulbs since 1914. And indeed how convincing the proof is! What a striking contrast is marked by it between the commerce of the ocean in war times and in times of peace! Along the same sea path stealthily traversed by darkened troop ships and their grim convoys, beset by dangers and menaced by an unseen foe, there now comes, on a kindlier mission, a shipload of tulips, hyacinths, and narcissi, with a message of friendship and peace, an offering from the Old World to the people of the New World, a silent testimony that the sea is again the highway open and safe for the commerce of all those nations to whom the very name of war is anathema.

Volumes have been written, and other volumes might be written, recounting the traditions and myths which the centuries have woven around the three flowers named, of the part they themselves have played in war and intrigue, and of the unconscious influence they have had in the lives of rulers and peoples. Yet one must be quite convinced that these flowers which have had their home in quaint and peaceful Holland, where they have been tended and guarded so long by gentle and patient hands, have been purged and cleansed, even in a period marked by strife and turmoil in neighboring lands, of evil tradition and any stain of contaminating myth. They come from a peace-loving people to a kindred nation across the sea, bringing a silent but inspiring message. In a few days, or a few weeks, perhaps, millions of these tiny bulbs, in greenhouses and sun parlors all over the United States, will be sending out green spikes and shoots, precursors of the blossoms which are to appear in abundance a little later. And again next spring, almost before the snow

has gone, the tulips, which in some strange way seem to be the first to know that winter has passed, will tell, in gardens and dooryards everywhere, in their own sign language, the message which they have brought. Perhaps as this message is impressed, even those thoughtless or hurrying persons who, in years gone, have failed to regard the unostentatious beauty of these modest emissaries will deem it a privilege to halt long enough to realize, possibly for the first time, the meaning of the fact that the war is over, and that to the world there has come again a privilege, once denied, of working and being contented, of playing simply and happily, and of planting flowers along the pathway, with the assurance that they will blossom, abundant and fragrant.

Editorial Notes

THAT seems to be a wise project of the promoters of the Fifteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism, that plan to give over an entire section of the forthcoming exhibit at Washington to the showing of the nonalcoholic uses of the wine grape. Very likely, as the promoters aver, the growing of wine grapes in this country will receive a great stimulus thereby. Not that the grapes will be used for wine; quite on the contrary, it is expected that they will be needed for such things as jellies, sirups, marmalade, breakfast foods, confections, and even a certain sort of bread. All these things, as a matter of fact, are to be displayed at the time of the Washington Congress, September 21 to 27, not to speak of many different varieties of drinks, of the sort heretofore deemed practically beyond manufacture unless with alcohol. Apparently this exhibition will be interesting to many other persons than those directly concerned in the organized effort to uphold temperance and prohibition.

G. K. CHESTERTON would surely not be himself if he did not find an odd paradox in Bolshevism. "What is in a word?" the brilliant English writer always seems to be asking himself, and of course he has found out that whatever Bolshevism may stand for, it is not Bolshevism. After that one is quite prepared to find that it is nothing more than "bosh," or very much like it—that in fact the Bolshevik is merely a bourgeois in disguise, even when he has been using this word as a kind of club on everybody whom he wanted to knock down. To "G. K." all champions of Bolshevism look bourgeois, talk bourgeois, think bourgeois, and in every way use the words and respond to the ideas which are peculiar to the middle class of the mercantile towns. They cannot reach the peasants, and have been forced to leave them in possession of their fields. It only remains now for "G. K." to show that Karl Marx himself was hopelessly bourgeois.

THE bill before the British House of Commons in connection with the census which will be taken in April, next year, brings to the surface once more the latent dislike of the generality of people to be numbered. When the first bill for taking a census was brought in by Thomas Potter, in 1753, it met with such violent opposition that it was nearly fifty years later that the first census was accomplished. The general idea was, at that time, that it was a means of judging how much more taxation could be imposed, and even to this day many people think it is a sign of great and mistaken curiosity, and try in every way to avoid it. At the present time the use of such statistics is specially valuable, in regard to the housing question, the number of people actually engaged in various industries, the population of places both in town and country, and whether people are flocking to the towns or the tide is turning to the country. Sometimes these little simple facts dispel a vast cloud of nebulous fancies.

"If you can't boost, don't knock," is the advice given to the people of Canada by the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways. It is quite natural that the recent increases in freight and passenger rates should not be popular in the Dominion, but then, what country has not had to put up with higher railway rates? The great trunk lines stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific have played an important part in building up the prosperity of the Dominion, and the Minister of Railways took some pains to remind people of this fact, which those with a parochial outlook sometimes seem to forget. What position would Canada be in if, by any possibility, the Canadian Pacific Railway were reduced to such a state as not to earn its dividends, or that it might have to be assisted by the Dominion of Canada? he asked. Answering his own question, the minister said: "There is not a man in this country, I believe, who would insist upon such a position." Whatever people may think about the recent increases being entirely justified, there can be no one who wants to "knock" the railways in Canada.

Now that practically every one in the United States appears to agree that the profiteer should not be tolerated, it is about time to define a profiteer, legally and otherwise, so that all may know what the rascal looks like, for of course it is obvious that he has joined the pursuing crowd that is seeking him. One trade periodical objects to the profiteer, yet in the same breath decries any effort to lower prices. While not saying that there has been any profiteering in sugar, it is fair to ask if anyone believes that some of the sugar men, for instance, are being abused if they are either asked or forced to lower their prices, say 50 or 60 per cent, or even more, from the war figures.

OXFORD, Ohio, is a town which appears destined to have a place in the history of arts in the United States. For, following the example of Western College for Women in furnishing Edgar Stillman Kelley with an income and a dwelling wherein to continue his work as a composer, unconcerned about the high cost of living, Miami University, in the same town, has extended a similar invitation to Percy MacKaye, the American dramatic poet. Here, at last, one sees the beginnings of a notable new movement toward the encouragement of the fine arts, and a movement which, if it becomes widespread, appears certain to have a strong influence upon the development of higher examples of national expression in America.